THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Original Poem.

HENRY OF FRANCE, IN YOUTH.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY HENRY MORFORD.

A mighty name that years agone
Before me saw the light,
Was ever in the mind of man
And first before his sight—
A name the world shall ne'er go on,
The beautiful, the bright.

And ah, it is a noble part
His deeds in look repay,
To set his glorious works apart
And read them one by one—
The links that bound a noble heart,
And broke when life was done.

But how the king of lordly France
His mien the brightest arms,
Then where his great heritage glance
Upon our waking dreams,
And hope, young hope, and pleasure dance
Within his young eye beams.

He was the bravest of them all,
And (most to their glory),
And near the conn tercel fell
Around his head like rain.
But knew he League's murderous hell
Fell on his horse in vain.

A mighty name for many a day
He held among the brave,
And lightly as his temples lay
The crown he twice gave,
And kingly glances shone away,
That have defied the grave!

But oh the prince, the gay young prince
Whose poets love to sing,
Around whose career complacencies
Such sweet romances cling—
The gay young prince has ever since
Been dearer than the king.

They say that love in allot time
Became a fault with him,
Affection had too many a crime
That made his glories dim,
Can gallant foibles in a mind
That knew a throne and crown,
They tell us of the princely love
He bore to Gabrielle,
And how he loved a wanton dame
Into her bosom fell—
And how his deeds were made to prove
He loved his lady well.

But oh, the young heart's earliest vow,
It was the sweetest yet—
In after years 'twas to the veil of Providence,
Unchangeable and sweet—
He ever loved his country
Who loved like poor Florette.

In other years, as eventide,
Beside the Loire I see,
Some courtly beauty at his side,
The Duchess sobbing here—
How is his heart the roses died,
Though all is dying near.

And watching as the stars came up,
Some bright familiar star,
The lovely Lady uttering hope
When he was young also,
And other lineaments developed
And his own Navarre.

Still on the memories of a race
That rose from dust to dust,
The soiler is the flower trace
That rescues it to command,
And Henri Quatre finds a grace
We give not to the Grand.

Original Tales.

THE WHITE LADY;
Or, the Haunted Mansion.

CONCLUDED.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, AUTHOR OF AUNT MARY'S TALES, ORNAMENTS DISCOVERED, &c.

CHAPTER III.

When Blanche was summoned to the tea-table, her face was flushed, her eyes heavy, and she had altogether such evident marks of indisposition that not only Helen but even her mother was alarmed, and on the latter's questioning her closely with regard to her feelings she acknowledged that she was very far from well, but attributed it to a nervous cold that she had caught the day she had sat so long on the top of the hill. She begged to spare the anxious questions of her friends she forced herself to assume a degree of gayety very much in opposition to her feelings. Mr. Dunlap was much concerned when Blanche had ever seen her, and Helen's countenance was never clouded from restless suggestions which had so long mastered it. Fergus as usual was all animation, and began to fire off his artillery of jokes with a rapidity that was astonishing.

"Well, Helen," said he, "did the letter that ye got fix the exiliad gie ye entire satisfaction?"

It was the letter that Blanche had read, and was so anxious to receive," replied Helen coldly.

"And is it none English fellow, Helen, that has the heart to take ye suddenly; or is it auld love warmed up again, as Alice warns us he may be? I'm curious to know, for I am always mair pi'y'd when I hear the new when it's weal warmed up, and may be ye might find it the same wi' auld love.

"Maxima!" said Helen, with a degree of pettishness that Blanche had never before seen her exhibit, "I wish you would make Fergus hold his tongue."

"My dear Helen," said Mrs. Dunlap laughing, "you really attribute more importance to your letter than it does, but I would not be surprised that new suitor will be out more learn than a little conversation."

"Well, then," said Helen, who was of the same opinion with Blanche, and remembered that one Malcolm Douglas was, some year sift a half ago, the very frequent subject of her letters, and that all at once it occurred that his name might never be mentioned to me again. The reason of this was that I found he had a few years previous allowed his affections to be entangled with those of another. He did not attempt to deny the charge, but excused himself on the score of his extreme youth and the designing character of the man who ander-mind him from the path of virtue. But so great is my horror of deception, that I have always been determined to never unite myself to a man who had ever given way to it. The connection was consequently broken off, and I never heard anything more of him but from time till came to pay my visit to you. It seems he had gone abroad as soon as he was of age, and returned recently, and there became so intimate with Donald Beaumont. They were mutually prepossessed, and Donald invited him and my letter was agreed to travel together. This they did and by the time they had finished their tour they had become sincerely attached friends. It was then that Malcolm had made Donald the confidant of his love and of his disappointment as well as its cause and he had written home from Geneva announcing to your friend and the Helen Dunlap of whom he had heard so much, were one and the same person, and that he was determined to make a long, but delightful excursion in restoring the happiness of his friend. This subject took the cause of Donald and myself from any long conversations together, which you could only induce me to enter into on the presumption that you knew me. I could not bear that the subject should be introduced to me after so long a concealment from me, and as he considered that my confidence in his integrity was the best guarantee for the character of his friend, he begged of you to do all in your power to establish my confidence in him. When I came home and talked to you myself on the subject and told her of Donald's belief of the strength and fervidness of Malcolm's attachment, as well as his hatred of the vice in which he had only for a short time indulged, she became as warm an advocate for him as Oswald himself, and she wrote to authorize Beaumont to say, in her name, that Douglas would be a welcome visitor at Ballgay. The number of weeks that elapsed from the time of this letter being sent and an answer to it being returned, kept me in a state of constant anxiety, and even when I received a letter from Oswald saying that before my mother's letter arrived, his friend had disappeared, and that he had not been able to find out whether he had gone till just before he wrote, when he had heard that he was lurking somewhere within the precincts of Ballgay, in the hope of having an incidental meeting with me, but which meeting of course, by urging me so long a prisoner in her chamber, had prevented, I was far from being relieved, as though Beaumont added that he had enclosed my mother's letter, and sent it to Malcolm, so that he had no doubt we should very soon see him; an observation that encreased the uneasiness I felt in having been so long in this neighborhood still seated on my mind, and made me unwilling to leave the subject unmentioned even to you, my dear Blanche, both because I wished to be myself perfectly satisfied before the affair was at all known to any one that I was absolutely necessary, and because I knew your generous confiding nature so well, that I was afraid of being persuaded by you against my inclination to do what I thought right. I was therefore very glad when he came and spoke of various little circumstances that had transpired, amongst which, was the fact that Malcolm had been seen lurking about the hill, all doubts and suspicions were at once removed, and I very truthfully renewed my engagement with Malcolm, that was quite as necessary for his happiness as for his."

"And poor Oswald!" said Blanche.

"Poor Oswald!" as you call him, will be one of the happiest of human beings as soon as you are both well enough to unite him."

"My dear Helen! do not attempt to deceive me! You are not aware of the mysterious manner in which he spoke the last time I saw him."

"Perhaps I am better informed on the subject than you imagine," said Helen, smiling. "He talked of the strong certainty of what his fate might be until the midnight walker, and when we had sat waiting as with the intention of going, when Blanche rushed forward and threw herself at his feet. "Oh! do not stun me, sweet spirit!" she exclaimed, "but stay and let me pour out to thee the miseries that I cannot utter to mortal ear! Oh! if when in this world thou ever felt what it was to suffer, intercede for me, I beseech thee, that I may have strength to bear the lot that is assigned me, not as a penitent child that barely withholds from complaining, but with a patient submission to the will of Providence, which alone becomes those who have their various parts assigned them by an unerring Judge!" As Blanche spoke, she raised her hands and her eyes, and clasped her hands together and raising them, stood as in an attitude of supplication. The idea of actually seeing a supernatural being, whom they had in Divinity itself, was so vast and overpowering to Blanche's already overwrought feelings and exhausted frame, that she sank lifeless on the floor.

Various were the fancies that flitted across Blanche's imagination before she became sensible of realities; the prevailing one, however, was that the White Lady was constantly hovering over her, and sometimes that she felt her lips press cold and cheek upon her burning cheek, and instead of the icy coldness that she had expected, she was conscious of warm sighs breathed upon her face, and of words of tenderness. Then again she would fancy she felt the cold marble hand pressed upon her brow and Helen bending over her, and endeavoring to cheer her with promises of happiness and the next moment the vision would change into the form of Beaumont, who stood looking at her with stern sadness, and upbraiding her with selfishness and want of sympathy. At length, however, the seemed to hear Helen's voice in her ear, and she could walk up, she found herself in bed, the room darkened, and the curtains just so much drawn as to shut out the light, and that night she was visited by no fond upon her eyelids. She made an effort to put back the hair that clung to her forehead, and was drawn aside and Helen stood before her.

"Have you come to see why I lay so long?" said she, in a voice that showed that time had been employed while she remained in the delirium of fever.

"No, dear Blanche; I am here to keep you from attempting to get up. You have been very ill, and necessary that you should be kept very quiet, for fear of a relapse."

"And did you fear that I was ill?" asked the invalid, as the recollection of the scene with the White Lady began gradually to return to her mind.

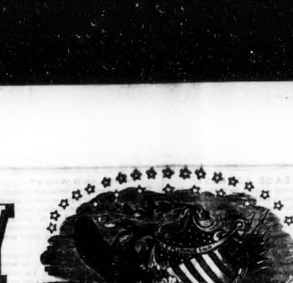
"My soul, Blanche," said Helen, "but do not ask any questions now, and you soon shall hear all. You must make haste to get well, and I will tell you the reason to somehow you to a gentleman who is equally anxious to make your acquaintance."

"Then you may well suppose I am puzzled to know what you mean," said Blanche with a faint smile.

"You have seen him certainly, for he had the audacity to carry you from here in his arms, and over the hill to the spot where I found you."

"What do you mean, dear Helen? Explain yourself, I beg, for indeed your suspense will do me more harm than a little conversation."

"Well, then," said Helen, who was of the same opinion with Blanche, and remembered that one Malcolm Douglas was, some year sift a half ago, the very frequent subject of my letters, and that all at once it occurred that his name might never be mentioned to me again. The reason of this was that I found he had a few years previous allowed his affections to be entangled with those of another. He did not attempt to deny the charge, but excused himself on the score of his extreme youth and the designing character of the man who and-led him from the path of virtue. But so great is my horror of deception, that I have always been determined to never unite myself to a man who had ever given way to it. The connection was consequently broken off, and I never heard anything more of him but from time till came to pay my visit to you. It seems he had gone abroad as soon as he was of age, and returned recently, and there became so intimate with Donald Beaumont. They were mutually prepossessed, and Donald invited him and my letter was agreed to travel together. This they did and by the time they had finished their tour they had become sincerely attached friends. It was then that Malcolm had made Oswald the confidant of his love and of his disappointment as well as its cause and he had written home from Geneva announcing to your friend and the Helen Dunlap of whom he had heard so much, were one and the same person, and that he was determined to make a long, but delightful excursion in restoring the happiness of his friend. This subject took the cause of Oswald and myself from any long conversations together, which you could only induce me to enter into on the presumption that you knew me. I could not bear that the subject should be introduced to me after so long a concealment from me, and as he considered that my confidence in his integrity was the best guarantee for the character of his friend, he begged of you to do all in your power to establish my confidence in him. When I came home and talked to you myself on the subject and told her of Oswald's belief of the strength and fervidness of Malcolm's attachment, as well as his hatred of the vice in



a fortunate one, for her alarm, at seeing you drop down apparently dead, had the effect of lessening the organ of speech, and she was, for weeks, as she told me, under a lesson by you, which will be of service to her for the rest of her life. She scarcely ever left your bedside from the time you were taken ill till we saw that your fever had subsided and your consciousness was returning; when she went away, for the alarm of seeing her might be injurious. She left me in commission to give you a sketch of her mournful history, and also to give you the notes," added Helen, taking a paper from her bosom, as she spoke, "which you shall have as soon as you are well enough to read it."

"Oh! I can read it now," said Blanche, "let me have it, and then I shall have nothing to do but to lie still and get a good sleep when I think I shall be quite well." Helen gave her the paper, and opening it she read the following:

"I have long had my sweet friend in being recalled to the duties of life. The prayer that you put up for yourself gave me a lesson from which I learned, that resignation to the will of Providence does not lie in merely not grumbling, but in a cheerful endeavor to promote the happiness of others, though happiness can never more be our own portion. I have allowed other to lie by me unread, merely because my own misfortunes have been a better one, but I will endeavor in future to follow your example, and think of others rather than of myself.

MILDRED MCDONALD."

Scarcely had Blanche finished reading these lines, when, shutting up the paper, she rose from the bed, and going up to the bed she pressed her lips affectionately on Blanche's cheek, but unconscious that she was so, she again laid her head and pressed it with an air of affectionate sympathy to her lips. "Let me propose," said she "that you should go to sleep, and that I and my friends while I endeavour to get some sleep for I feel that I need it."

"I should willingly stay with you till my return," said Helen.

"You could not give me a pleasanter task to perform," said Blanche, and Helen left the room, while Blanche allowed the curtain to be drawn around her, and composing herself to rest, she fell asleep, and awoke in the morning much refreshed, and in the course of the day was visited by all the members of a disheartened and happy mood.

We will leave it to our readers to imagine Blanche's rapid return to health, her meeting with her lover, and the happy union of the two friends in the objects of their well tried affection; and as they both had the same birthday, so they make their wedding day the same. "I always thought," said Fergus, "that Helen would prove of my way of thinking, and now I have a mine that auld love, like auld brose, was the best when weel warmed up again."

The two friends and their husbands frequently exchanged visits, and as on each return to Ballgay Mrs. Dunlap and Helen were delighted in exerting herself for the benefit of those around her, and finding comparative happiness for her self in the happiness of others, she was a kind, caring and afflicted wherever they were found, she rejoiced to think she had been instrumental in calling to life the best feelings of her friend in her degree, healing the wounded spirit of The White Lady.

Our Traveller.

WAYSIDE SKETCHES
Of the Old World.

NUMBER FIFTY-EIGHT.

A NEW FRESCO BY RAPHAEL—IBRAHIM PACHA — THE "LAST SUPPER" OF LEONARDO DEL SARTO—AMERICAN ART IN FLORENCE.

Florence, November 3, 1845.

A week or two ago, the artistic world of Florence was started by the announcement that a discovery had been made of a fresco in a building in the Via Faenza, formerly part of a monastery, but now used for manufacturing purposes. The subject of which is the "Last Supper," is of large dimensions, it had lain neglected and covered with dirt for many years. Lapyglass, I learn is another Italian artist had the curiosity to attempt its restoration, and found such evidences of a superior work of art that he consulted with the Grand Duke and proposed. Some artists are still incredulous about its genuineness, but besides containing the initials of Raphael, there is a date corresponding with the time of his sojourn in Florence, it is said to be painted precisely in his early style. As a work of art, it is considered a great acquisition to the many valuable frescoes which are the pride of Florence, and to have been executed by the pencil of the immortal master is reckoned as a treasure.

I have seen Ibrahim Pacha, the son of old Mehemet Ali, driving in his carriage through the streets. He is here on a visit to the Grand Duke, he has been spending some time on account of his health. I was anxious to see him on account of the important part he has played in the affairs of the East, as well as his having been the conqueror of the Turkish troops during the Greek Revolution. He is a small man, of middle age, and his appearance and countenance wears a stern and almost savage look, very consistent with the character he has acquired for cruelty and severity. He is a rather prettily so person, the pale olive of his complexion contrasting strongly with the whiteness of his teeth. In common with all his attendants, he wears the high red cap, picturesque blue tunic and loose trousers of the Egyptians. I saw in company with a man of them whose face with its mild contenance beauty, does not show to advantage among so civilized and so much lighter scenes in the East, the Duke gave a grand entertainment to the Pacha, at the Palazzo Vito.

Another artistic link which this mention of his Egyptian Highness has been locked, I step naturally from the rose-decked terrace of Raphael, to another of the same subject, by Andrea del Sarto; which, as it is seen by few who visit Florence, may not have been described by tourists. It is a picture which I exceedingly at having, in this over-run and overtraveled country, stumbled upon one unappropriated by the guide. It stands in an old building, with windows on the outside of the city wall. Besides the intrinsic merit of the painting, its history is very interesting. It was painted by Del Sarto during the extinction of the Florentine republic, the city was often besieged and every painting or other work of art, which was in the exposed portions of the city, in danger of fire, alone preserving, it from the vandal hands of the enemy. It stood although many years as a bare wall, exposed to sun and storm, and in spite of all this is well enough preserved to enjoy a good deal of its original freshness of color. The figures are represented as the models sit for their pictures, the disciples are grouped around, with faces expressive of deep interest, and there is in all the figures that delightful harmony of coloring that marks the works of this master. When the painting was fresh, it of said to have had the effect of a real scene on the beholder.

In Florence, and indeed through all Italy, there is much means for our country to be proud of the high estimation in which our artists are taking. The scene of our native western clime, brought up without any resources than their own genius and energy, now fairly rival many from their cradle upwards have done. Encouragement and inspiration from the glorious masterpieces of the old painters and sculptors. Wherever our artists are known, they are sure to create a respect for American talent, and discipline the false notions respecting our cultivation and refinement, which prevail in Europe. There are now eight or ten of our painters and sculptors in Florence, and some among them, I do not hesitate to say, take the very first rank among living artists.

I have been highly gratified in visiting the studio of Mr. G. L. Brown, who, as a landscape painter, is destined to take a stand second to no other since the days of Claude Lorraine. He is now without a rival in Florence, or perhaps in Italy, and he has youth, genius and a plentiful stock of the true poetic enthusiasm for his art, to work for him for greater triumphs. His Italian landscapes have that golden mellowness and transparency so characteristic which give such a charm to the real scenes, and one would think he used on his palette, in addition to the more substantial colors, sunshine, air and sunlight and the liquid crystal of streams. He has wooed Nature like a lover, and she has not withheld her favors. She has lavished her best charms and curve her trees, load their boughs with foliage, and spread underneath them the broad, cool shadows and up the shattered crag, and steep the long mountain range in the lane of alluring distance.

He has now nearly finished, a large painting of Chanel Preaching in the Wilderness, which is in surprising beauty. You look upon one of the most picturesque of Italian scenes, the rude multitude are grouped on one side, in the edge of a magnificent forest; on the other side, towers up a mighty wall of rock and foliage that stretches back into the distance, where some grand blue mountains are piled against the sky, and a beautiful stream, winding through the middle of the picture, rides away out of the foreground. Just emerging from the shade of one of the cliffs, is the foreign figure of the saviour, with the warm light which bursts from behind the trees, falling around him as he advances in a glorious composition, and nothing I should say an piece of it, would lead you to feel disappointed when you see it next spring in America. There is a similar picture of the "Sepolcro" of St. Paul," in which he shows equal skill in painting a touching scene and breaking storm. He is one of the young artists from whom we have most to hope.

Mr. Thos. B Ashton, of Philadelphia, with whose works you are doubtless familiar, is now here, but I have not been fortunate enough to see any of his late pictures. He has been devoted chiefly to historical paintings, there are several here who display his talent, and are beginning to be favorably known in America. Mr. W. C. Bartlett, of Alabama, who has been here some time, has made two or three very beautiful compositions. His "Italian Peasant girl" is a lovely little picture. There is a melancholy lingering in the tall dark eyes, and around the sweet mouth of the child which makes it touching and interesting—it is for one loves to look upon. He has also a half length group called "The Carnation Maze" which is full of spirit and character. The Turk a handsome but voluptuous looking fellow, has seized the struggling girl, and with his head covered on her breast, is looking upward with an expression of painful grief in her beautiful countenance, and if any one to find a more attention or composition—the character than the slave merchant. He would to be too low even for a Shylock. This picture, like others of Mr. Bartlett's, is painted with a careful reference to nature and with a knowledge of the rules of art, that will secure much higher success. He has a fine critical judgment of the old masters, and in his copies has shown a remarkable talent in preserving the character by which their finest effects were produced. He will I have no doubt, win many laurels before his return to America. He has already some very fine copies from Titian and Correggio by Mr. Fisher. His copy of the celebrated Correggio at Parma, struck me as very beautiful, as well as one of Titian's, in the Tuscan Venus that hangs in the Tribune.

I have been extremely interested in looking over the sketches and paintings of Mr. Kellogg, a native of Cincinnati, during a tour through Egypt Asia Minor and Palestine. He visited many places that are rarely visited by travellers, and he has the good name of landscape views, has brought away many sketches of the character and costume of the people. From some of these he has already commenced paintings which, as his genius is equal to his practice, will be of no ordinary value. Some of these must give him at once an established reputation in America. In Constantinople where he resided for several months, he enjoyed peculiar advantages for the exercise of his art, through the favor and influence of Mr. Carr, the American, and the friendly attention of the British Minister, who took a splendid diamond cup, presented to him by Ibrim Pacha the late Grand Vizier. The sketches he brought from Greece and from the valley of the Pharpia and the mountain solitudes of old Olympus, are of great interest and value. Among his Egyptian sketches I recognize an angel in the sun, and his countenance wears a stern and almost savage look, very consistent with the character he has acquired for cruelty and severity. He is a rather prettily so person, the pale olive of his complexion contrasting strongly with the whiteness of his teeth. In common with all his attendants, he wears the high red cap, picturesque blue tunic and loose trousers of the Egyptians. I saw in company with a man of them whose face with its mild contenance beauty, does not show to advantage among so civilized and so much lighter scenes in the East, the Duke gave a grand entertainment to the Pacha, at the Palazzo Vito.

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Original Criticism.

LIFE IN PRAIRIE LAND.

BY ELIZA W. FARNHAM.

This is a book similar in plan and purpose to the "New Home" of Mrs. Clavers—designed, and very well fitted, to interest us in the country it describes, and while concealing none of the inconveniences and privations of a settler's life, portraying in such glowing colors a host of counterbalancing enjoyments that we do not wonder at the attraction it must have for the wide and beautiful Prairie Land. The two pictures of life at the West leave very much the same impression upon the mind that the former author seems animated with a more enthusiastic appreciation of what is admirable there in social enjoyment, perhaps of natural beauty, and has evidently less to unveil on the rich feast spread before her, with a comparative indifference to the charms of social comforts and enjoyments. There fore, though we do not find the unsullied ease and piquant raciness of description that made Mrs. Kirkland's book to delightful, we have the scenery of the country, and the changes it presents at different seasons, set before us with such minuteness of detail, and all that is beautiful dwelt upon with such hearty zest, that we cannot help entering into the enthusiasm of the writer, and feeling ourselves in the midst of the beautiful. We are literally "carried away in the spirit" by the heart like the very witchery of nature."

The following passage portrays the condition of the western emigrant in its most favorable light.

"Social and physical freedom exist here to their fullest extent. In the Eastern States, the population of the earth, man is more or less enslaved. Want, custom, artificial desires, or some of the thousand phantasms which tread upon the heels of human enjoyment, restrain his freedom. They limit his action, give direction to his feelings, suppress his thought, cut off his communion with the primal sources of truth. His necessities have each an individual name, and call loudly for effort. He may not rest till this is made. Here, it is to a great extent otherwise. Our genial climate and cultivated soil yield an abundant and easily secure bill for labors. He is soon released from want, and his faculties, rebounding from their depressed condition, immediately betake themselves to enjoyment. There is yet enough of ease in his outward circumstances to excite, instead of exercising the tone of his mind, and with enlarged capacities for enjoyment, he finds himself surrounded by the most propitious array of facts and objects for possessing it. Nature in her loveliest and benignest aspect is spread before him. He comes home to her acquaintance, and while he is yet a stranger to her, he becomes a lover. Days have been spent, sentence into greater harmony with the good, the true, and the beautiful in creation. He becomes a better, wiser, happier man. He declares crossbite, and he begins to reach forth to ascertain the boundaries and qualities of the new world in which he finds himself. These are such as an affect him a greater degree of pleasure than he has probably ever been experienced. Every day is a day of discovery, with a moderate use of his physical powers; freedom from social trammels; freedom from the claims of an emaciation; and freedom from the claims of an emaciation; and freedom from the claims of an emaciation; and

section that "Vanity and luxury are the civilizers and conservers of labor. Certainly a mahogany is vanity and a little love of luxury would wonderfully improve the condition of settled property.

Inglis, in his account of the description of cabins. It formed the back upon the road, and there are only a few right whalers, or rather boats (for none sail), first mate, the third was between him and the fourth; he declared that its cantonments seemed extremely inviting. A patchwork quilt of blue flannel and flannel of the whitest hue, he says, he never saw. Two days after, and never imagined while I remained in the country. Directly opposite the window the wall, which was on a line with the fence, was a green pool of about the dimensions of the house. It was of artificial construction, and redounded not a little to the taste of some eight or ten large swine, who delighted their noises in its aromatic depths, at the same time that they regaled those of by-passers.

"The entrance to the house was in the rear. A low kind of whinging past the door of several feet back, which served for pantry, milk-house, pigpen, poultry-house, and possibly stable in winter. In the right angle between these was the well, just far enough from the corner to be visible in passing. The ground around this was the great theatre of action for another and children. I never knew the exact number of the latter, but if called to testify to any minute assertion he could say that it was the minimum was eight, the maximum double that number. I rarely saw less than the former, apart, for anyway the increasing of the family, and the pool on the banks of the verdant pool, or the hard-trod due ground around the well. Their dress and complexions were so uniform that I could never distinguish but one of them, a girl of some twelve years, whose face was always a little dirtier, her hair a little ruffle, and her clothes a shade nearer the color of the earth in which she borrowed. When any one approached the house, they all scampered like a herd of wild animals into the angle between the cabins, and peeped around the corners as long as the intruder was in sight. A general yell and rout announced his disappearance and their return to the several assessments from which they had fled.

"The father of the family was a man of sense and much general information; his morals were unimpeachable, and his character commanded so much respect, that he was prompted for one of the highest offices in the county. His election was lost in consequence of some local objection, not at all personal, and of the degraded condition of his family. He had a fine farm, valuable horses, and other property, and a very handsome appearance, well at any of his neighbors who lived more comfortably. His means would have enabled him to build a good house, surround it with cultivated grounds, and furnish it with every requisite for neatness and comfort. Had such physical degradation been the result of extreme poverty, the case would have excited compassion instead of curiosity or disgust. But it was not so.

"It may be asked, then, what was the cause? It was not that the parties were misers, and hoarded their gains; for their crops were spent freely to procure whatever they deemed necessary to their comfort. What, then, was it? Merely the incapacity of the maternal or wife family galloping along this condition, or help to create one. I afterwards saw many cases of a like mode of living, and on board, in fairness, to say that the credit was due in nearly every one to the females."

Notwithstanding all these blots upon the fair face of Western life, Mrs. Farnham has evidently been most impressed by its pleasant aspect. We give in conclusion her own words of eulogy, as expressing comprehensively her entire opinion of "the great and generous land" that is the subject of her book.

"I loved the country, and when compelled to return to the crowded and dusty marts of the East, I did so with many and deep regrets, and these still linger and mingle largely with the sentiments of my life. The writing of these sketches has, therefore, been a labor of love. While engaged upon them, I have lived again in the land of my heart—I have seen the grasses wave, and felt the winds and listened to the birds, and watched the springing flowers, and exulted in something of the old sense of freedom which these conjured upon me. Visions, prophetic of the glory and greatness which are to be developed here, have dwelt in my mind and exalted it above the narrow personal cares of life."

United States SATURDAY POST.

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SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO.

Philadelphia:
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1846.

TERMS.

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FOR THREE DOLLARS, one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, and one copy of "Sears' Pictorial Family Magazine" for the year.

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We will send one copy of Graham's Magazine and one copy of the Saturday Evening Post for $5. Or for one copy of the Saturday Evening Post and two copies of "Godey's" magazine for $10.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the Saturday Evening Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We receive many pieces that are unfavorable on account of their subject. These we bear good wishes as to their literary bad name—and a short tolerable piece will find acceptance, where a long poem of equal merit is refused. Will our correspondents please bear this in mind?

THE MOUTH OF JUBA is accepted.

THE LUCKY TWO AND NORTHERN HUSBAND.—We cannot think that our friend has succeeded as well as usual in this last consideration, and have some doubt whether we should advance his reputation by publishing it.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Among the numerous inventions by which individuals in all countries have striven to blunt the edge of misfortune and pain, few perhaps have been more successful than the Insurance Company. It renders misfortune and not less painful to the mind the dealings of men from the danger of fire or the chances of shipwreck, it has accomplished the equally the consequences of its failure in those respects comparatively unimportant, by causing to every product more or less of the loss than that may result from those causes sustain. And although in cases of very extensive fires, like that which recently destroyed Pittsburg, the Insurance Companies may not be able to comply with their engagements, yet these are exceptions that only go to prove that this like every other plan and device of men, is far from himself, even in his best estate, not altogether perfect and infallible.

But although the usefulness of Insurance Companies has been too palpable not to have commended them at once to universal favor, they have not been, yet, such in the prejudice which many maintain towards new discoveries, and the dissatisfaction that a still larger number feel in schemes of any kind in which their fathers before them have tried, that it is only within late years that their importance seems to have been sufficiently estimated by the community at large. Merchants, as it was to be supposed, were the first to avail themselves of the satisfactory and cheap, and for a long time the merchant in our large cities has looked upon the insurance of his stock of goods as a matter as little to be neglected as the regular payment of his shipbuilders. But the farming community have been to a great degree unconscious until now, of the importance of thus guarding against the unforeseen and often irremediable attacks of the elements. Within a comparatively short time, however, mutual insurance companies have sprung up in many country neighborhoods, and there is now every prospect that in a few years there will be hardly a farmer to be in the whole extent of our land uninsured. And surely if it be a laudable thing in our country friends, to contribute to build anew the dwelling or the barn that has been destroyed by the flames, the consciousness that neglects the formation of compact, the members of which to effect pledge themselves to assist each other in case of the occurrence of such calamities, can hardly be excused. We acknowledge there is something beautiful in that voluntary charity, which hands out liberally where there is, in one sense, no claim; but there is greater beauty in that charity, the former receives as a right, not as a favor, that which his neighbors should be ashamed to withhold.

Besides, in the case of a company, the loss is divided more equally, and the willing horse is not ridden to death to feed the greatest portion of the load. For instance, a relative of mine had a store in the other day, when speaking upon this subject: "Two barns were burnt down the other day, and as I was insured, and a member of our company was only two or three dollars' while a short time before upon the same building I was burnt out, and had to pay a loss of a hundred dollars." Now, I am satisfied that in such a case as this, the insurance of a person not insured, I was expected to give my share of the misfortune, which was three or four dollars. Now, if he had belonged to the company, which numbered about 1,000, he would, in proportion to the amount he had insured, and the burden being divided would be oppressive to none.

We trust, therefore, that if there yet be any neighborhoods where the inhabitants are not in the habit of insuring and where, in fact, there are no companies formed, that they will be organized without delay, upon the mutual principle. By establishing them in this simple way, not collecting anything of any one from the members except as the necessities of the company in the repairing of losses require, paying very small if any salaries to their officers and keeping every thing in an economical manner, institutions will be permanently organized that may be productive of very extensive usefulness to the community.

And in cases where such companies are already established, we would most earnestly urge upon our friends the duty of giving it their support, and discontinuing the old and unsafe plan of insuring with foreign companies, and thus securing their property in a great degree from the chances of destruction. Where the fire is once kindled, and is burnt to the ground, the owner of which is not insured, we are almost tempted to exclaim, that he has only received the reward of his carelessness or folly. For, really, it seems to us, that the advantages of insuring are so plain and even sufficient, that it scarcely needs a second thought. Insure then by all means, and take in this way a guarantee from Fate—then be it day or dark, or blow the winds high or low, you are secure.

CAPTAIN MAY.

A late sunday of the Ledger contains the following description of this gentleman, for which they are indebted to a Baltimore correspondent. The old adage, that "extremes meet," is verified in the fact that the most wretched and the most wealthy, and the officers of the army, the most warlike of our citizens, are alike partial to long beards and hair. It had been noticed some years ago, that all the officers of the army "seemed to run into hair," but now that the military fever is thus beginning to manifest itself, we shall expect to see crop-heads thus attacked both in front and in rear, will have to give ground, and yield up the realm of Fashion to the sons of Esau.

"You have seen the personal description of Capt. May, given in a New Orleans paper. I have come up to the man. He is ever six feet high, wears his hair long, so that it nearly reaches his hips, his beard falls below his sword belt, and his moustache is unshorn. He is a splendid rider. It was this that first attracted the attention of General Jackson, when, Hero that he was, gallopping along the streets in Washington, standing in his stirrups, and presenting the personification of a knight of the ancient days of chivalry, and for him, and gave him a commission of cornet. He was in the Florida war, and many are the deeds of daring that are recorded of him, which are rapidly to declination, and he owes to his services in that war his present commission of Captain. It will interest some of your fair readers to hear that he was crossed in love some years ago. Since that time he has never allowed his hair or beard to be touched by a barber. Such is the story told of him.

"I have seen a letter from the camp at Matamoras, with a sketch of 'Captain May making his charge.' It is a most spirited and life-like thing. The Mexican batteries are at work, carrying destruction in the midst of the American ranks; the cool platoon of the cavalry has been swept down; their horses and riders are lying around in heaps; the Captain, with his long hair flowing, and exulted in something of the old sense of freedom which these conjured upon me. Visions, prophetic of the glory and greatness which are to be developed here, have dwelt in my mind and exalted it above the narrow personal cares of life."

GENERAL GAINES.

The Washington Union says that Gen. Gaines remains in camp, and 12,000 volunteers, has been altogether unauthorized and illegal. Gen. Taylor was authorized to call for State troops, if necessary, but Gaines was not informed that Gen. Taylor's command was entirely independent of him, and that the Government did not conceive that there could be the slightest occasion to call upon Texas State troops, unless on Gen. Taylor's authorization. The orders of Gen. Gaines have all been countermanded, and the Government has been compelled to decline the services of the troops called out by Gen. Gaines's requisition. Many of these persons left their homes and business at great sacrifice; expenses have been incurred by themselves, or on their account, and it is sincerely hoped that Congress will provide for the case in these expenses. Without such a provision they cannot be paid. In consequence of this act of Gen. Gaines, Gen. Gaines has been removed from the command of the Western Division. In announcing this fact, the Union pays the following compliment to the former services of Gen. G.

"Gen. Gaines is an old soldier, who has done, in former years, good service. It is very desirable he should repose in quietude for the rest of his days. If ever unregulated his conduct, few, very few are disposed to question his intentions, or to deny him the credit of patriotic motives. Government here has been and still is strongly inclined to give the most favorable construction to his conduct that the circumstances will permit; but in view of the difficulties of restraining his irregular action by orders at a distance, the enthusiasm of the volunteers has been already produced, and, if continued in his present position, will be likely to produce, it has been considered by the President necessary to relieve him from the command of the Western Division, and to call upon him to repair forthwith to Washington, considering his extraordinary course, and the mischief it has already produced, his best friends will, we think, be of opinion that the milder course could have been pursued towards him."

ENLISTMENTS.

The enlistments appear to be progressing with considerable rapidity throughout the country. We are happy to find that two or three gentlemen of this city, whom we could name, "will we would," who are greatly foremost to espouse their country's cause in the newspapers and at public meetings, not only have not enlisted but have no disposition to do so. Why, judging from the well known chivalrous character of these gentlemen do not gladden it with its beams, and the fresh air of cheerfulness and peace envelops it with a congenial atmosphere.

INCIDENT AT THE FAIR.

The Washington Union says that an Inquirer relates the following anecdote of one of his visits to the National Fair—he forgets to say, however, in which department the several articles were found. We note through his hat, several very large ones through his heart, occasioned, no doubt, by the numerous pins and pincers he wished.

"This being the last day of the Fair, there was a real race from morning till night. The ladies, anxious to have the several old bachelors who were still unmarried themselves at the sight of so much lovely beauty. It the evening your humble servant was most grossly deceived by the monstrous lying he found himself, for some reason or other, a special object of attention. One after another invitations he caught the glances of beautiful ladies fastened upon him. He went home quite satisfied with the day's work, and resolved to propose to one of the cases he should ever become a widower. But, alas! the tell-tale mirror revealed the fact that in leaving the house he had neglected to put on his false collar, his last hastily and left a large hole in the brim of his pantaloons had. Thus explained the whole mystery of the day—and, alas! the disappointment of the day—and, alas! the disappointment sents are not great mortals subjected to!"

OLD ENOUGH.

The New Orleans Delta tells of a young lady—blooming as a rose-bud, lovely as a Houri—of great accomplishments—so unsophisticated as a beaming school education could make her, who being at the house of a friend of the family, the conversation turned on the Oregon question, when she very ingenuously remarked:

"Pa says for 54° or because he says he is father of the whole or none. Ma says she'd take 49°, because she's in favor of peace. I would not like to take any one older than Harry Hounsfield, and he's but twenty-two."

PEACE ADDRESS.

The following address to the women of Philadelphia, has been received in this city from over six hundred members of Temperance Societies.

Baltimore Patriot and Journal.

The suggestion of friendly international addresses in order to desperate war and create a pacific spirit, has been so triumphantly supported and long continued, and if does do, we almost feel as if we could almost forgive the cruel and unjust war which has been waged against Mexico, to influence their American Sisters in the Cause of Religion and Peace.

It may not be without use, experience to judge of the merits of the question now at issue between our respective Governments, but we must all feel how greatly it is to be deplored that a question so simple as the present should be involved in any subject. Let us then, beloved Sisters, unite together, though separated by the mighty deep, in the holy bonds of sympathy, and in the power of Jesus, though exerted chiefly around the domestic hearth; let us seek to infuse into the minds of our husbands, our brothers, our sons, the love of peace, and of all around us, a spirit of amity and concord, whispering peace wherever the sounds of discord arise, and let us remember, that in every war the opening stanza of our tender offspring; and point out to them how it is that we require love is not through fields of battle, but through the enlightened straight forward course of justice and equity prescribed by the Gospel of "*Peace on earth, and good will towards men.*"

You and we have a common ancestry, and we bound together by the same ties of kindred nationality and mutual interest, surely then we ought to be united in the bonds of Christian love. How shall we, then, reconcile it with our duty to manifest coldness or direct friendship, who ought to love as brethren, meet on the field of battle to destroy each other?

Above all, let us unite in prayers to the Great Lord of the Universe, who turneth the hearts of the children of men, that He will open the Rulers of both Countries, to a pacific adjustment of their national difficulties, that as the most exquisite benefit a friendly intercourse may still be maintained, and that, under the benign influence of peace, the cause of Religion and Virtue may receive a fresh impulse in the nation, and the people shall learn war no more.

With sentiments of sincere good will,

We remain,
Your Friends and Sisters,
Rachael Sparks, Elizabeth Knott,
Matha Sheppard, and 10,000 others.

NEWS OF PEACE.

The following from the New York Journal of Commerce, con-eys a vivid idea of the joy with which the tidings of peace being restored, was received at the close of the war. It is to be hoped a member it ourselves, but doubtless very many of our readers can bear witness to the truth of what is here set down.

"Years ago the office of the old Gazette was in Ann street, opposite the corner of Pearl street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 19th, 1815, was cold, and quite a little band of Athenian Cobbs and another gentleman were left with father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about to be closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak. "He has great news," exclaimed Mr. Lang. Presently the pilot, grasping for breath whispered intelligibly, "*Peace! peace!*" The group, who had been discussing the question of war, caught his. Directly the pilot was able to say, "An English sloop-of-war is below with news of a treaty of peace." He would tell it to no other than the editor of the city. A few evenings after, there was a general illumination, and although the snow was a foot deep in the first and broadest part of the streets was crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of Peace!

GREAT MOGULS.

A correspondent of the Worcester Patriot, who writes in a dashing, impudent style, thus sketches the exhibition of wax figures, and others at the Hall of Wall Street, New York. His notice of the poet Halleck is not very flattering, but it is to account, and the army, after moving through the town, for the want of it:

"Wax figures, of course, are all the rage. Among the mounted battery; all the musicars, and such of the military apparatus as could not be removed in the hurry of departing with the rest, having only the private secretary of John Jacob Astor. See how learnedly he walks! dressedly like a poet, as he is! Next to him is the figure of Washington Irving. Here the author's face lengthens all those poetical features, rather than a round peg in the garden of Hesperides. He's quite a literary man, and acquires low stocks, insurances and the like are going, and will then return with the intelligence to Astor—who, if author, will be glad to hear it. Next to Washington Irving comes Fenimore Cooper. The Punch and Judy show is still installed, the shuts of the "Spy" not having told well. In fact, "Yaph is about the only thing that pays, and that principally from the Old Bowery. In style and appearance, the *Daily News* was a servile imitation of the *Morning Chronicle*, but that is in size reduced to one and a price reduced to one cent. Its circulation, however, is not extensive. The general impression is that Arista intends capturing his forces at Hermosa, and then marching on Mexico. Ampudia cannot from Paredes that he will retreat hostilities.

Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave battle on Friday afternoon, the enemy's camp, and without paying for its actual value. The citizens of Matamoras were permitted to go on with their business as usual. The commissariat are selling 3 quarts.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 30th, contains a letter from Paul Taylor, dated 20th ultimo. It gives some interesting items. The writer says that the Mexican prisoners, mules, ladies' saddles, extremely wrought leather pack saddles, huge saddle-bags, rose-wood and other ordinance support cannon like gorge steel, letters, and all kinds of documents, picked up on the ground where Ampudia was encamped. One of the letters of great value is that of Commodore Conner to the Secretary of the Navy. We are importing large quantities of ice from Norway, owing to the mildness of last winter. Why do you not send Mexican prisoners as well as American troops, and wild turkeys, which are now sold in Liverpool and London? Trade in the manufacturing districts is very dull, consequent upon the large failures of the and bankers in several parts of the kingdom have created much consternation and good reason. A short time ago, Mrs. E. Clarke, in a fit of madness, drowned her three children in the Thames. A Jew in Turkey has become a convert to the gospel. I am sorry to say that a species of influenza, such as was prevalent in 1831 as a forerunner of the cholera, has appeared in Berlin. The dreadful scourge is still on its march to St. Petersburg, and it causes much consternation. The most quick times in London must be increasing with wonderful rapidity, for I observe that last week there were 1,414 births, and only 841 deaths; within the bills of mortality. The Tower of London is now watched by the metropolitan police, instead of the garrison troops as heretofore. Now that returning is going active, it may be interesting to inquire, what is the pay of the soldier?

The pay of the soldier is 1s. per day, or 7s. per week.

Deduct for a cavalry recruit, 4d.

Deduct for a cavalry soldier, one shilling and a penny for beer.

A guardsman, is. 11½d. per day.

A life guardsman costs 2s. 11d. a year, or 4s. 11d. a year, or 4s. 6d. per week.

A dragoon costs 2s. 11½d. 5d. a year, or 4s. 11d. 9d. a week.

A foot guard, 4.36 10s. a year, or 10s. 6d. per week.

An infantry soldier costs 4.31 a year, or 10s. 6d. a week.

Seamen in the Royal Navy receive 4s. 11d. 6d. per month, or 11s. a week, and as per week more are allowed for provisions. Would that mankind and the world were in such a condition as to enable us to abolish the ranks of war altogether, and employ the martial multitudes in agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

Singular marriages and elopements are discovered to be of frequent occurrence. Lovers have only to be called the ranks in high life. On Monday last, a daughter of Mr. Hall, of Ann street, was the subject of a large lottery, eloped from London with a young upholsterer; and on the same day, while the marriage ceremony was proceeding between Miss Hall, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, and young George Langton, of Hampshire, in the parish church (the fashionable) Church, Hanover Square, London, the lady's father, the Duke, appeared, and stopped the marriage. The Prince Royal, of Denmark, has applied for a divorce from his wife, the Princess Caroline, of Mecklenburg, on the ground of "insurmountable aversion." This would not have been the first divorced from the daughter of King Frederic VI., of Denmark. He now wishes to marry his cousin, the Princess Augusta, of Hesse Cassel. May he get a Xantippe! Such things are monstrous. A conspiracy has been discovered in Genoa, the object of which was, to overthrow the school—For Anthony Colby, 146; for J. W. H. Ames, 135. Colby's majority, 11.

Mr. Wood died in the Milwaukie Sentinel an account of the returns of the election held in the county of Wisconsin in April last, to decide the question of State government, by which it appears that the majority in favor of that measure is twenty-five to one.

NOTICED.—The Courier and Enquirer of Nov. 14, 1845, contains a notice of Form of Government for the United States, viewed either in the form of a Constitution or Declaration of Rights, &c. &c. The author of this work is a gentleman of much observation and results in society, is intimately acquainted with the principles of our Government, and prescriptions of the law of God, to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, and to the best interests of humanity.

Id. The testimony of the General Assembly from A. D. 1787, to A. D. 1838 inclusive inclusive, bound and in muslin. Will also receive the money of the Presbyterian Church of these United States against it, from which we do not recede.

Id. Essays on the Church, Revised and the exposition of our deep regret that Slavery should be tolerated and countenanced by any of the members of the Christian Church, consistently exhibited them and the churches among whom it exists. Upon the announcement of his decease in the several Courts, immediate adjournments were ordered, and the gentlemen making the announcement paid fitting tributes to his character and virtues, both as a gentleman and a jurist.

Political Intelligence.

IOWA CONVENTION.—The Convention which assembled at Iowa City for the purpose of framing a State Constitution, for the admission of Iowa into the Union, has completed their work and adjourned. The present Constitution is the same in its most essential features as the one which was rejected by the former Convention. It prevents the General Assembly from contracting debts exceeding $100,000, except in military exigencies.

ISRAEL B. JAMES is a candidate for Congress in the North-Western States and Territories, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c. [*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Weed, B. B. Hussey, T. S. Sanders.

THOMAS BEVERN is a candidate for Congress in the Wilmington district.

WILLIAM L. PERCE is a candidate for Congress in the Jersey.

Religious Intelligence.

SLAVERY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in the late session, have completed their work and adjourned. The following resolutions by a vote of 97 yeas to 96 nays—absent, twenty members:

The Post Master whom the General Assembly trust to Dr. Duffield's declaration, viz:

The Assembly having duly considered the subject of slavery in their attention to the memorials forwarded from Presbyteries and to the appeal, adopt the following as the expression of their judgment:

1st. The system of Slavery as it exists in the United States, viewed either in the form of a Constitution or Declaration of Rights, &c. &c. The author of this work is a gentleman of much observation and results in society, is intimately acquainted with the principles of our Government, and prescriptions of the law of God, to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, and to the best interests of humanity.

Id. The testimony of the General Assembly from A. D. 1787, to A. D. 1838 inclusive inclusive, bound and in muslin. Will also receive the money of the Presbyterian Church of these United States against it, from which we do not recede.

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Local Intelligence.

DEATH OF JUDGE RANDALL.

HON. ARCHIBALD RANDALL, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died last Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, of gastric fever, having been confined to his room by the first attacks of this disease within the last two years, and on Thursday week was compelled to adjourn the court in consequence of its recurrence. Upon the announcement of his decease in the several Courts, immediate adjournments were ordered, and the gentlemen making the announcement paid fitting tributes to his character and virtues, both as a gentleman and a jurist.

Mr. EXECUTIVE.—Is it week or no ago a man calling himself John L. Pierce of Boston, Mass., made a statement at the Mayor's office that he was about to proceed to Europe, and that on the morning at Spruce street wharf, he was accosted by a man who said he was a Turkish officer, and that part of the money which he had in his pocket was counterfeit, and that he would exchange it for genuine money. He gave, he stated that part of the money was in $10 of two banks of the East; paid to him by a man in Providence, Rhode Island. The police officers, to ascertain whether or not there was any truth in the story, went to the Cashier of one of the banks, who, it reply, states that the Bank allowed to have no $10 notes in circulation, and that no such notes were issued by the Bank. The police officers according to the degree of light and other circumstances pertaining to each. In view of all the circumstances, the committee are of opinion that the Bank is entitled to the confidence of the community, and to the least degree, changing its course.

4th. But while we believe that many evils confessed to the system render it important and necessary to bear testimony against it, yet we cannot undertake to determine the degree of moral culpability to be attached to the part of individuals involved in it. In this matter, as in others, we desire to judge charitably, and to entertain them in such bonds as the Scriptures authorize. We refer to the case of Onesimus, and to the fact that Paul sent him back to his master. We refer to the case of Onesimus, and to the fact that Paul sent him back to his master. We refer to the case of Onesimus, and to the fact that Paul sent him back to his master.

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United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance.

Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.

Removals must always state the Post Office *removed from* as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin; assisted by *James R. Smith, G. H. Comstock, T. Gardner Smith, J. T. Dent and E. Y. Jennings.*

JOHN NIMMO, Canada, East and West.

JNO. P. JOHNSTON, assisted by *Eli M. Stevenson*, for Kentucky.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for the Southern and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, O. H. P. Stem, William H. Weld, John B. Weld, B. B. Hussey, T. S. Waterman, and John Collins.*

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penna.

JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

HOW MONEY MAY BE PAID TO DISTANT PUBLISHERS.

As some difficulties have arisen on the subject of the transmission of subscription moneys to publishers, under the operation of the new Post Office law, we think proper to give the following synopsis of the regulations under which moneys may be paid:

The Post Master where the money (not exceeding ten dollars in amount) is deposited, must give a receipt to the person who deposited it, specifying the object, and the amount deposited. This receipt must be sent to the Publisher, who endorses and presents it to the Post Master where the money is payable.

The Post Master with whom the money is deposited, is also to report the amount paid to him, with the names of the parties, paying the same, and the newspaper or magazine for the payment of which it is deposited, to the Post Master through whom the same is to be paid to the Publisher.

The Post Master sending the receipt to the Publisher, is not authorised to frank said letter, but he may frank the letter containing the acknowledgment of the deposit of money, to the Post Master at the place where the same is payable.

The following is a form of the receipt which may be addressed to the Publisher:

Post Office, *Melton, Pa., September 15, 1845.*
Received from *John Halsey*, two dollars for subscription to the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," from which I have deducted one per cent. and charged myself with the amount thus paid me in my accounts with the Government. The Post Master at Philadelphia will pay the same to the Publishers, on the presentation of this receipt properly endorsed.
(Signed) JAMES JORDAN, Post Master.

By the same mail an acknowledgment similar to the following, is to be sent to the Post Master of Philadelphia:

Post Office, *Melton, Pa., September 15, 1845.*
To the Post Master at Philadelphia:
Sir—I have this day received from *John Halsey*, two dollars for subscription to the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post," with which I have charged myself in my accounts with Government, agreeably to the Post Office regulations.
(Signed) JAMES JORDAN, Post Master.

Subscribers not choosing to avail themselves of the intervention of the Post Office regulation, can transmit, by mail, notes of solvent banks in payment of subscription, to the Publishers direct.

Congressional News.

The most important business that has engaged the attention of the Senate since our last, is a resolution offered by Mr. Cass, which is understood to apply to the conduct of General Gaines, in issuing calls for volunteers without the requisite authority from the government.

On the 5th inst., the following resolution, offered the day previous by Mr. Cass, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether any officer of the army, during the past or present year, has called volunteers or militia into the service of the United States without legal authority therefor; and, if so, what is the number of said force, how it has been organized, and whether officers of the line or staff have been appointed contrary to law, and whether such calls if made, were necessary, and the probable amount they will cost; and whether any advantages have resulted or are likely to result therefrom. And also what measures the Department of War adopted for the defence of the Southern frontier of the United States during the same period.

A debate of great extent and of nearly proportionate interest here took place. The speakers were Messrs. Cass, Sevier, Webster, Westcott, Houston, Mangum, Archer, J. M. Clayton, Johnson of Louisiana, Johnson of Maryland, Bagby, Crittenden, and Calhoun. During the discussion, amendments were offered and adopted, on motions by Messrs. Sevier, Archer, Clayton, and Johnson of Louisiana. A motion by Mr. Calhoun to lay the whole subject on the table was lost, ayes 11, nays 30. And the resolution, after various amendments, the effect of which was intended to bring before the country all the correspondence that has recently taken place between the Government and General Scott, &c., passed without a division.

Upon the 8th inst., a message was received from the President and read, conveying the correspondence between Mr. Marcy, Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott, and Mr. Marcy and Gen. Gaines, and Gen. Gaines and Gen. Taylor. Gen. S. alludes to attacks made upon him in certain high quarters for not being *en route* for the Rio del Norte, and says he does not choose to put himself in a position to be fired upon in the rear from Washington, and receive in front the fire of the enemy. He gives his views on a successful campaign, enters fully into all the particulars of the amount of force, equipments and expenses, and thinks the brave and gallant Taylor should have no superior officer placed over him.

It was stated by Mr. Webster and others in a recent debate, that the present war expenses of the Government were half a million each day. At this rate it will not take long to empty the Treasury.

The French Spoliation Bill has been passed by the Senate—yeas 27, nays 23.

In the House, on the 5th., Mr. Harralson moved that Messrs. Baker, of Illinois, and Yell, of Ark., who have left Washington to take part in the war with Mexico, be excused from attendance on the House. Agreed to.

Mr. Andrew Johnson offered a resolution for Congress to adjourn on the 20th of July next, and moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering it—lost, 84 to 73—two-thirds not having voted in its favor, as required.

The house has been principally engaged upon private bills and other matters of minor importance.

The questions of the admission of Iowa into the Union, and of a Constitution for Wisconsin, to enable it to form a State government, have also been under consideration.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Webster, made a majority report, fully exonerating him from the charges brought by Mr. Ingersoll. This report was signed by Messrs. Vinton and D. P. King, Whigs, and Seaborn Jones and Jefferson Davis, Democrats.

Mr. Brinkerhoff made a minority report, endorsing in part Mr. Ingersoll's assertions.

Both reports were ordered to be printed.

A Bill has passed the House directing the sale of Mineral lands at $2,50 per acre, for one year; after which at $1,25 per acre.

Items of News.

☞ Capt. Laborde, of the French ship Chateaubriand, reports that, about twenty-five leagues north-west of the Tortugas, he saw a schooner coming towards him. When within a short distance, Capt. L. hoisted his colors, when the schooner tilled away and got out of sight, without making known her nation. She appeared to have about forty men on board, which induced Capt. Laborde to have strong suspicions of her.—*N. O. Delta.*

☞ Four persons were drowned at Cincinnati, on the 1st inst. One of them lived on the river bank, and had been drinking to excess for some days. He came to the wharf drunk enough to swim on land to advantage. The watch on the steamboat told him not to go into the water, but he cried out with a hiccup, "I will." In he plunged, sinking almost immediately to the bottom.

☞ The story of the horrible murder in the Mammoth Cave, is said to have passed through several editions during the last thirty years! It appears periodically about every third year.

☞ It is said that Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, has purchased a splendid rose wood bedstead and chamber furniture at the Fair. His young wife is in extacies. We do not know whether this is the same furniture that the English Ambassador was reported to have purchased or not.

Wheat Harvest.—In some parts of Pasquotank County, N. C., the cutting of the wheat crop has been already commenced, with the promise of an abundant yield. In the lower James River region of Virginia the wheat harvest has also commenced.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature has accepted the provisions of the Legislature of New York, with regard to the extension of the New York and New Haven Railroad, and extending the time for expending $100,000 on the road two years in addition.

The Sting of a Locust.—The locusts in Washington, in this State, are covering the earth and trees in swarms. A lady in that place last week was stung on the finger with one, and was dreadfully poisoned, so that her life was in much danger.

☞ The loss by a recent tornado at Grenada, is estimated at about $75,000 to $80,000. Twenty-one persons were killed, and sixty wounded, many of them dangerously. The number of houses torn from their foundation was one hundred and twelve.

☞ Two gentlemen from Brooklyn, Messrs. Leavitt and Benson, took 350 lbs. of black fish, in Plum Gut, near Greenport, on Friday week, in two hours and a half, and returned to Brooklyn, 96 miles, the same evening.

Suicide.—A woman named Collins, wife of the Rev. Mr. Collins, Baptist Preacher, residing in South Wheeling, committed suicide by hanging herself in the cellar of the house where she resided.—*Wheeling Times.*

Singular Suit.—A man has commenced a suit against the City of New York, for injuries received while firing a public salute, on the evening of the war meeting. Damages laid at twenty thousand dollars.

☞ A very rich gold mine has been discovered near Charlotte, in North Carolina. The mine is the property of a Mr. C. F. Moss.

☞ The annual amount accruing from the sale of water cresses, in London, is upwards of £10,000; and in Paris, more than $80,000.

A Glutton.—A man was choked to death in Massilon, Ohio, in attempting to swallow a piece of meat 3 inches long, 1½ wide, and 1 thick.

☞ Mr. Elijah Loring, of Barnstable, while gunning upon the salt meadows one day last week killed, at one shot, 44 large Red Breasts!

☞ The U. S. steamer Spencer arrived at Charleston on the 3d inst., bound to the Gulf. She put in to repair her machinery.

☞ The editors of the Annapolis Republican have received some surprisingly large Strawberries, weighing forty to the pound.

☞ A resolution highly complimentary of Gen. Gaines, has been passed by the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

☞ The receipts at the Magnetic Telegraph office in Washington, in May, were between $300 and $400.

☞ Gov. Toucey, of Connecticut, has issued his proclamation for three regiments of volunteers.

☞ There was five feet ten inches water in the channel at Pittsburg on Saturday last.

☞ Magnesian wells have been discovered near Newport, Kentucky.

☞ Bulwer recently arrived at London from a tour in Italy.

PROF. INGRAHAM.

We take the following criticism upon this gentleman's writings from the Connecticut Weekly Review. We know just enough about the Professor's stories to imagine that there may be, perhaps, a little truth in it. Any how it is funny, and if it does not do Mr. Ingraham justice, it applies very well to a class of tales, now very much in vogue.

"His style is as musical as a saw-mill, and quite as mechanical. His description is one touch below a tobacco-shop sign. His sentiment is like the last groan of a dropsical toad. His knowledge of human nature is as profound as the wood-cuts on the covers of his books are imaginative. His stories are usually founded on the last police report, and his books would have done excellent service as one of the plagues of Egypt—somewhere between the lice and the serpents. There—that's a condensation of six pages of modern slashing." And so it is.

General News.

A Runaway Match.—A letter written from Baltimore, mentions the following fact as having occurred in that city:—

"Some slight stir has been caused in this city by a recent runaway match. Madame Celeste, it will be remembered, whilst in this city, was married to a Mr. Elliott, now deceased, by whom she had one child, a charming daughter. From some cause or other, of which I am not informed, this child was left in this city under charge of Mr. Johnson, of the extensive banking firm of Lea & Johnson, who has brought her up as one of his own family, giving her a brilliant education, and storing her mind with every accomplishment, at the expense and under the direction, it is presumed, of her surviving parent, who is very wealthy. In the meantime, a son of Mr. Johnson has also, with his lovely charge, come to the years of maturity; and as it is often the case when young persons are thus reared together, friendship had ripened into love, and a few days since, without asking the consent of either pa or ma, they proceeded on a visit to the parson, and became indissolubly united for the remainder of their lives. They both carry heavy purses, and are rich in all that can make man and woman happy and will doubtless move on smoothly and happily through all the quicksands, bogs and marshes of life, as well as the pleasant and happy scenes of connubial felicity. So mote it be."

The Flying Artillery.—A gentleman attached to the Navy, informs us that when travelling to Washington some time since, a company of the Flying Artillery were on board the cars—cannon, horses and all. On arriving at the depot in Washington the corps immediately formed and started off at full run. With astonishing suddenness they halted, dismounted, separated their cannon from the carriages, replaced them, mounted and started off again. The whole of these manœuvres only consuming *nine minutes and a half.* Their performances in an engagement are of the most ingenious character. At a certain signal, after firing, they instantly drop; while the enemy, supposing them disabled, venture too near, and in an instant are completely surprised and are shot down before they can collect themselves. The arms made use of by this unrivalled corps are sword, pistol and cannon; of which they have proved themselves the most skilful masters.—*Boston Evening Traveller.*

☞ A German Journal remarks that among the curiosities of Vienna may be reckoned, without contradiction, the great hall called the "Sophia Hall," which has recently been opened, and the rich decorations of which have attracted the admiration of the public. It is made to serve, according to the season, for a dancing hall, or for bathing rooms and a swimming school, with an immense basin, capable of holding a thousand hectolitres of water. In winter, five hundred couples of dancers, and three times as many spectators can move about in it without difficulty. What is more remarkable is, that but seven hours are required to transform the swimming hall into a ball room.

☞ A letter written at Havana on the 20th ult., to the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, says that American vessels could not obtain freight at that place in consequence of the war with Mexico. The writer adds—"American flags now can do nothing, and will remain so until the Government sends regular convoys for us. Foreign flags get £3 a £3 5s. for Cowes and a market, in small vessels of 800 to 1,500 boxes. American vessels are always £1 under these quotations, if there is any thing to do."

Acquitted.—Mutter, the circus man, who killed John A. Glover, a student of the Virginia University, in a row during a performance, has been tried and acquitted of the charge of murder.

☞ A private letter received in this city from Fort Brown, states that the General officer, known to have been killed in the battle of Resacacle a Palma, was General Torrejon.

☞ Mr. Edward Webster, son of the Honorable Daniel Webster, has opened an office for volunteers, and already has 49 names towards a company.—*Boston Journal.*

A Good Cow.—The Dover Gazette states that Mr. James R. Moulton, of that town, has a cow that has given more pounds of milk during fifteen days, than the weight of her body, both having been weighed. We should say that the cow must be very small, or the story very big.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The story is not so big as our cotemporary imagines. Twenty-eight quarts of milk have been obtained in a day from a cow, and that in fifteen days, would amount to eight hundred and forty pounds, allowing a pint to the pound, as the old lady did who measured her shot.—And eight hundred and forty pounds would make a pretty good sized cow, we should think.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post.
Review for the week ending June 11.

REMARKS—Business is falling off, the usual dulness of the summer months commencing. A large number of boats from the interior of this State are arriving, and the business of the Tide Water Canal is nearly all centering in this city. Considerable supplies from St. Louis are seeking the seaboard by the Pennsylvania route.

FLOUR & MEAL—A further decline has taken place in the price of flour. Since the receipt of the last English advices, noting a decline of 1s 6d per bbl in flour. Prices have since receded 12½c per bbl. The sales up to Saturday for export, comprised 500 bbls Brandywine at $4,25 per bbl; 2500a3000 bbls fair to good Pa. at $4 and some at $4,06¼; and 2500 barrels western, part in soiled and dirty bbls, at $3.81a3,87½, and a good brand at $4. Since then, sales of 5000 bbls for export, common and good brands, at $3.81¼ to 3,91; choice and bakers' brands at $4a4,12½; some parcels of Pa. and western at $3.81a3,87½, lined and delivered, and one lot at $3.75. Fair brands are held at $3.87½, and 3,75 is refused for large lots. For city use considerable sales at $3,87½ to 4,12½, and extra at $4,25 per barrel. Rye flour has rapidly declined. Sales at $2,75a2,50 per bbl, and some at $2,37½—We quote $2,50. Corn meal is also a fraction cheaper. Sales of 2500 bbls at $2 87½ and some Brandywine at $3,25—250 hhds of the latter at $15 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has again declined 1a2c per bushel. Sales of 24,000 bushels at 92a98c per bushel for prime and good red, chiefly at 89c; white 93a95c. Some only fair red sold at 87c. Rye—Sales of 1800 bushels at 64a62c. Southern we quote at 60c. Corn—Is scarce. Sales of round yellow at 62a60c; flat at 60a59, and southern flat at 60a50c. The latter is dull at 57c. White is scarce, and worth 59a60c for export. Oats—Sales of southern at 39, 37a38½c.

PROVISIONS—The demand for pork is limited and prices are rather lower; mess may be quoted at $10,75a11, and prime at $8,75a9 per bbl, cash and time. Bacon—Demand less active; sales of 250 casks hams at 5½a6½, and family 8½a10c. Sides 5a5½, and shoulders 4a4½c per lb. Lard is drooping; sales of 300 bbls at 6½a6½c and 600 kegs at 6½a7c per lb. Butter—A sale of 12,000 lbs grease at 6½c; sales in firkins at 8a8½c. Cheese is steady at 8 to 8½c.

AMERICAN COTTON & WOOLLEN GOODS—The market continues inactive and prices stationary.

ASHES—Pot ashes are dull at $3,62½a3,75.

BARK—Quercitron has declined. A sale of 75 hhds 1st No. 1 at $23,50 per ton. Sales of new Spanish oak at $10, and chesnut oak at $9 per cord.

BEESWAX—A sale of yellow at 29½c per lb.

CANDLES—Sales of 3a400 boxes sperm at 26½a27c per lb, on time.

COAL—Prices have advanced 25c per ton, and the demand still exceeds the receipts which have been unusually large, having been 29,731 tons by the railroad and 16,126 by the Schuylkill Canal. Last week, sales of Schuylkill white ash lump at $4, and broken at $4.12½a4.25 per ton. Red ash lump $4 and broken $4.25; Lehigh lump and broken $4,25 per ton, cash. By retail, sales at $4,75 to 5,50. Sales of bituminous coal at 21c per bushel.

COFFEE—Prices are steady. Sales of 1460 bags Laguayra at 7½a8c per lb; 500 bags Rio at 7½a7⅞ and 2200 bags Maracaibo, supposed at 7½ to 8c—all on time. Arrived 3067 bags.

COPPER—Sheathing is steady at 23c per lb.

COTTON—The late European advices have produced no effect upon our market, and the demand has been on a restricted scale. Sales of 725 bales; Mobile and New Orleans at 7⅞ to 10½c, and Upland at 7½ to 9½ cts per lb, cash and time. At the close holders are rather firmer. Arrived 1410 bales.

FEATHERS—Market quiet. We quote 28a29c per pound.

FISH—Demand fair from store. A sale of 1a200 bbls No. 3 south mackerel at $5,87½ per bbl. Sales of small No. 3 at $3,62½a3,75 and No. 2 at $5,62½a5,75. Large No. 1 at $10,50a10,75 from store.

FRUIT—The market continues quiet. Sales of 800 to 1000 boxes Malaga bunch raisins at $2,27 per box.

GINSENG—No sales of any extent have transpired.

HEMP—A sale of 47 bales hackled at $115, and some dew rotted at $100 per ton, on time.

HIDES—No recent sales have transpired. A sale of 600 Maracaibo salted, price not public. Arrived 4384 hides.

INDIGO—Market quiet, with limited sales.

IRON—The demand has become less active, but prices are steady. Sales of 5a600 tons pig iron in lots, charcoal at $30a31,50; anthracite at $28a29 per ton, and No. 2 at $27. In blooms and bar iron there are no recent changes to note.

LEAD—We understand that some transactions have taken place at about $4,25, on time.

LUMBER—Sales of white pine boards at $13a18—yellow heart pine at $25, and pitch pine at $15½ per M feet; 200,000 laths at $1,70 per M.

MOLASSES—Is more enquired after. A sale of 140 hhds old Porto Rico at 27, 190 hhds Old Cuba, price not stated. A sale of 140 hhds Trinidad at 24½; 30 hhds old Porto Rico 25, and 200 bbls New Orleans at 29c, all 4a6 mos. Arrived 1200 hhds, 20 tcs.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 1500 bbls common rosin at 65c, and 200 bbls soap at $2 per bbl. Tar—Sells in lots at $1,75a2; spirits of turpentine has again slightly declined, sales at 30a31, and small parcels at 32a33c.

OILS—Prices are nearly steady—sales of 250 lots whale at 38a37½c, on time. Sperm is steady at 90a97c. Linseed oil is dull, a sale in hhds at 58c. Sales in bbls at 60 cents.

PLASTER—No further cargo sales.

RICE—Sales of 100 tcs at $3,50 to 3,75 and small lots at $3,87½, cash and time. Arrived 199 tcs.

SALT—A cargo of 700 tons Liverpool ground salt was taken at a price not public. A cargo of 6000 bushels Turks Island has arrived, which was previously sold.—Arrived 700 tons.

SEEDS—Sales of 200 bushels good and prime clover at $4,23a4,50 per bushel; 700 bushels flaxseed sold at $1,20.

SPICES—Sales of cloves at 27 to 29c per lb.

SPIRITS—Sales of 50 pkgs brandy; Bordeaux at $2 a2,05, Rochelle $2,10a2,12, and Cognac at $2,30a2,80 in lots. N. E. Rum—Sales in hhds at 26 and bbls at 27c. Whiskey is rather scarce; sales in bbls at 19½ and hhds at 19½a19 cts.

SUGARS—Prices have advanced ½c per lb within a week, and there is a fair enquiry. Sales of 400 hhds New Orleans at 6½ to 6¾c; 100 hhds Cuba to leave the market at 6½; 450 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico for refining at upwards of 6½c; 35 hhds common St. Croix 7½ and 70 Porto Rico at 8½c; 800 boxes Cuba, Havana and Matanzas brown and yellow at 7½ to 8½, and white 9½c per lb, all 4a6 mos. The stock of Muscovado sugar is now reduced to 2950 hhds in first hands and of box to about 1600 boxes. Arrived 27 hhds, 1084 boxes.

TEAS—Prices are steady and holders firm, with a fair demand.

TOBACCO—The stock is light and the market continues quiet. Sales of 45 hhds Kentucky at 2½ to 5c per lb.

WINES—Sales of Bordeaux claret at $28a30 per cask.

WOOL—The stock is insignificant and prices are easier. Some small parcels of the new clip have come in and have been taken at 21 to 24c per lb for common. Tub washed and ¾ blood, cash.

FREIGHTS—Prices are steady @ 2s 9da3s per bbl for flour and 10a10d per bushel for grain.

COAL FREIGHTS—Vessels are scarce and wanted to load for eastern ports at advanced rates. We quote to Boston $1,75a1,87½; Providence and Fall River $1,45 a1,50; New York $1,15 and to Baltimore 75c per ton.

THE CROPS.—The Lancaster Union of the 9th inst. says:—The recent heavy rains have done much injury to the grain in that county. In many places it has been much beaten down, and it has not yet had an opportunity to recover. Aside from this there never was a fairer prospect of abundant crops of wheat. The fly has done some, but not very serious mischief as yet.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—Offering comprised 1480 beef cattle, chiefly western, including 950 taken to New York; 250 cows and calves, 610 swine and 1350 sheep and lambs.—Prices—Beef Cattle—In moderate request, and about 475 sold at prices ranging from $5½ to 7 the 100 lbs for ordinary to prime quality. Cows and calves sell at $14 a30. Swine generally brought $4½a5 the 100 lbs—sales dull. Sheep and Lambs—Demand fair at $1a3,50 each. Hay—Prices remain without much alteration at 90a100c for good timothy, and straw at $5½a7 the 100 bundles.

Baltimore, June 5.—Beef Cattle—The offering on Monday were 384 head, of which 50 were driven to Philadelphia, 52 remain over unsold, and the remainder, 280 head, were taken at $2,87a3,75 per 100 lbs gross equal to $5,50a7,50 nett; average rate $4,37½. Small sales have since been made at prices corresponding with the above quotations. Hogs—Small sales are making at $4,50 to 4,75 per 100 lbs.

Richmond, June 4.—For cattle from the scales, gross weight, $3,50a3,75; nett $7a7,50, according to quality. Mutton—$2,50, according to quality. Lambs $1,75a2,75, according to quality. Veals $4,50a8, according to quality.

SALES OF STOCKS.

1350 shares Reading R. R.	33½a34
120 do. Girard Bank,	9½
25 do. Philadelphia Bank, 5d,	105
25 do. Far. and Mec. Bank,	40¼
$5000 State 5's, cash,	66½
$10,000 State 5's, a5	66¼
$5000 Reading R. R. 6's, 1850,	75½
$10,000 State 5's,	66½
$5000 State 5's, a5,	66½
$3000 State 5's,	67
$1000 Reading R. R. 6's, 1850,	67
$5000 State 5's, a5,	66½
$3000 U. States Bank Notes,	77½
$1000 Lehigh 6's,	53½
$1000 Reading 6's, 1847,	95

Fever and Ague.—*Dr. Rose's Tonic Mixture* is a never-failing remedy for Fever and Ague, the first instance of its not curing is yet to be made known. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Dr. Rose's Laboratory, No. 18 South Eighth street, Philada. je 13 3t

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 28th May to the 8th June.

May 28, received from			
W. Nelson	1 00	N. W. Williams	2 00
A. Wentz	1 25	Hy. Rohrer	6 00
C. Fales	2 00	G. Schnabel	5 00
N. R. Short	2 00	P. Siper	2 00
W. D. Baker	2 00	B. Sexton	2 00
J. R. Brower	2 00	N. Miller	2 00
B. Humphreys	1 00	C. Hopkins	2 00
B. A. Towner	6 00	L. G. Gordon	10 00
W. Hopkins	2 00	P. M. Smith	2 00
G. Petter	2 00	S. T. Tully	2 00
C. S. Rowley	14 00	G. S. White	2 00
R. T. Eagles	2 00	M. M. Tyson	2 00
Miss Mayo	2 00	P. R. Harper	2 00
W. Hollingsworth	3 00	S. R. Cullen	5 00
H. Hibbard	2 00	B. C. Brown	2 00
May 29.			
Capt. J. B. Waples	2 00	N. D. Clinton	5 00
G. W. Bechoven	2 00	W. G. Wilson	2 00
N. Adams	1 25	T. N. Garner	2 00
H. Gillett	2 00	W. R. Smick	2 00
S. Clark	2 00	B. L. Willard	2 00
J. Dyster	8 00	N. S. Shepherd	3 00
H. M. Low	2 00	B. D. Pennell	2 00
S. B. Lehman	1 00	S. K. Towner	2 00
M. D. Foster	20 00	B. S. Peters	2 00
L. R. Vail	2 00	W. A. Clarkson	4 00
G. R. Crane	2 00	N. P. Thomas	2 00
Mrs. G. Vinton	2 00		
May 30.			
J. Kennedy	1 62	D. T. Smith	2 00
R. Reed	2 00	B. S. Smelton	2 00
M. B. Haines	1 50	S. T. Green	15 00
Z. H. Kerner	11 75	J. G. Cluley	2 00
M. F. Hancock	2 00	S. C. Ruth	2 00
W. A. Hardison	7 00	G. D. Arnold	2 00
T. Haiskew	2 00	L. V. Millen	5 00
J. B. Dunlop	4 25	A. R. Kelly	2 00
M. V. Willcox	2 00	D. P. Clinton	2 00
F. A. Bryant	4 00	G. W. Blydon	2 00
B. Eckman	2 00	S. R. Jones	3 01
T. R. Little	1 00	N. B. Ludlow	2 00
J. Baurgelt	10 00	B. B. Stephens	2 00
June 1.			
A. D. Grinell	2 00	C. Mignot	2 00
J. Warren	3 00	B. R. West	1 75
J. Ingles	2 00	R. W. Tate	2 00
A. Chapin	1 25	C. S. Custer	10 00
H. Cohn	2 00	N. B. Wirtler	2 00
A. Briggs	2 00	T. B. Miller	2 00
J. Woodruff	1 00	D. R. Taylor	2 00
J. B. Weld	45 00	N. C. Peters	2 00
W. B. Lawton	5 00	B. L. Horner	5 00
J. L. Lyon	2 00	S. G. Butler	2 00
W. A. Ingram	10 00	S. W. Harker	2 00
G. Helmbold	2 00	W. A. Parsons	2 00
June 2.			
H. Souder	2 00	Mrs. Westmore	5 00
Mrs. A. A. Brooks	2 00	G. D. Smith	2 00
C. Maulle	1 00	N. C. Green	2 00
J. Adderton	2 00	B. L. Gregory	2 00
J. Miller	2 00	D. B. Kirk	2 00
J. S. Thompson	2 00	N. W. Snyder	20 00
C. Laughlin	2 00	P. Hicks	2 00
M. T. Webb	2 00	L. L. Fower	2 00
H. Mott	5 00	M. P. Diane	2 00
A. Benner	5 00	D. W. Good	2 00
Mrs. E. Davis	1 00	L. R. Brown	4 00
W. D. Shuster	2 00	D. K. Kie	2 00
H. B. Pearson & Co.	5 00	P. W. Colvin	2 50
June 3.			
J. Hoy	10 00	Mrs. J. Osborn	1 25
H. B. Harrison	2 00	W. F. Knight	1 25
T. J. Townsend	2 00	T. W. J. Long	1 25
S. D. Caruthers	2 00	Mrs. M. Duss	2 00
Wreford & Waker	1 50	G. C. Rogers	2 00
C. S. Rowley	2 00	H. King	2 50
J. Mitchell	2 00	J. W. Caffin	1 50
E. N. Woodale	3 00	R. S. Fleming	4 00
Mrs. F. A. Henry	2 00	H. H. Kenyon	2 00
R. Lloyd	2 00	J. Harrington	5 00
Capt. Drane (deceased)	2 00	W. Briton	2 00
S. James	1 00	Dr. W. B. Watson	2 00
A. D. Raymond	10 00	W. A. Pierce	39 18
A. Mains	1 25		
June 5.			
W. Camm	2 00	J. M. Mitchell	2 00
C. J. Gallagher	1 50	Hubbard & Scott	2 00
H. Williams	2 00	J. Everitt	2 00
F. Hopkinson	4 00	J. Worthington	1 50
Mrs. A. L. Duncan	2 00	S. J. Leach	2 00
W. Newell	2 00	Strawn & Foulke	2 00
A. Groves, Jr.	4 00	G. W. Chilton	15 00
C. L. Keen	2 00	S. M. Braner	2 00
J. O. Conner	2 00	D. T. Runnells	2 00
Mrs. Garrett	2 00	S. G. Heston	2 00
W. A. Allen	18 00	W. D. Tyler	2 00
B. R. Griffin	2 00	D. R. Jones	2 00
D. W. C. Frisbee	2 00	M. N. Bunting	4 00
W. Cleveland	2 00		
June 6.			
A. L. Henderson	2 00	P. D. Kille	5 00
J. K. Whipple	46 67	G. W. Rhodes	2 00
M. Seaborn	3 00	R. W. Lyons	2 00
J. C. Goodsell	5 00	B. T. Wilcox	10 00
W. Wilson	3 00	S. B. Jordan	2 00
B. W. Gonning	11 00	W. S. Paul	2 00
L. W. Rorer	5 00	C. D. Hall	2 00
J. P. Smedley	2 00	R. W. Riley	4 00
S. Dixon	2 00	J. R. Phillips	2 00
W. Dunn	2 00	T. R. Thompson	2 00
C. N. Burke	4 00	Miss C. Martin	2 00
C. W. White	2 00	Miss F. T. Stevens	2 00
A. D. Kent	2 00	Col. R. D. Gordon	5 00
S. M. Rich	2 00		
June 8.			
W. Myers	2 00	Mrs. A. M. Merillat	2 00
S. Locas	2 00	E. Smith	2 00
W. D. Holt	2 00	M. Mogridge	2 00
A. R. Beall	2 00	Mrs. P. Conrow	2 00
T. E. Beall	2 00	J. P. Darow	20 00
M. Potter	1 25	M. T. Nailor	2 00
W. H. Perry	1 00	S. W. Green	2 00
W. Stewart	3 00	J. McClure	2 00
S. Rogers	1 00	B. Benson	2 00
S. Lillard	2 00	W. G. Harrison	5 00
D. Oglesby	1 00	L. S. Carlin	2 00
S. S. Bergin	5 00	B. C. Baker	2 00
W. H. Bennett	2 00	C. R. Russell	4 00

Jayne's Sanative Pills, though not recommended as a universal "cure-all," have nevertheless proved superior to everything of the kind, especially in Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia; and when used in conjunction with his Tonic Vermifuge, will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a permanent cure. For sale at No. 8 South Third street. je 13 5t

Highly important News from the South.—The following extract of a letter is from a very respectable mercantile house, dated

Washington, Rappahannock Co., Va.,
May 28th, 1846.

Dear Sir:—Our Mr. Jones has been in a very low state of health for more than a year—he has had the benefit of the best medical advice our county affords, and also visited your city, during last summer, but found no relief—On the 15th of April last we purchased half dozen bottles of your TONIC VERMIFUGE, and half dozen boxes of SANATIVE PILLS. Through carelessness in packing the articles in a dry goods box one half the Vermifuge was broken. Mr. Jones commenced with the Pills, and after taking a *few doses* felt a decided improvement. The three bottles of Vermifuge, which come safe to hand, brought from him, he thinks, not less than one thousand worms, and perhaps many more. He is now in better health than he has been in for years, and we hope a few more bottles of your Vermifuge and Pills will effect a perfect cure. All our physicians have entirely mistaken his case, Professor Samuel Jackson, of your city, at the head. As to our responsibility, we have to refer you to Messrs. Inskip, Mollen & Woodruff, Silk-house, Market near 4th street, and to Hieskell, Hoskins & Co., corner of 5th and Market streets. Mr. Jones is most anxious to get more of your Pills and Vermifuge as soon as possible. Respectfully, J. B. Jones & Co.

Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD street, Philada.

Bilious Fever generally begins with yawning, stretching, pain in the bones, languor, giddiness, a swelling about the region of the stomach, bilious vomiting, and other unpleasant symptoms.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of Fevers, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man.

In all cases of fever, from four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken every night, or if the symptoms are violent, night and morning. This plan, if properly carried out, will, in a short time, subdue the most violent attack of fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that fevers, as well as every other disease, will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Caution.—It should be remembered that Mr. Samuel Reed, of Baltimore, Mr. John Dickson, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning and Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and that we purchase no Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, *we cannot guarantee any medicine they may have for sale.*

The only security against imposition, is to purchase from no person unless he can show a certificate of Agency, or at the Office and General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philada. William Wright.

Offices, for the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and principal Office and General Depot, No. 169 Race Street, Philadelphia.

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ALMANAC.

June, 1846.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases.
13 Saturday,	4 36	7 24	4 49	
14 Sunday,	4 36	7 24	5 34	D. H. M.
15 Monday,	4 35	7 25	6 25	
16 Tuesday,	4 35	7 25	7 23	
17 Wednesday,	4 35	7 25	8 34	First 2 12 39
18 Thursday,	4 35	7 25	9 55	Full 9 10 35
19 Friday,	4 35	7 25	11 5	Last 16 1 37
20 Saturday,	4 35	7 25	12 6	New 23 12 47

Married,

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Benj. Dorr, D. D., Moro Phillips, to Emily, daughter of H. J. Lewis.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Cooper, Mr. Nathan Squier, of New York city, to Miss Eliza J. Miller, of Philadelphia.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. J. P. O'Dwyer, Lloyd Chamberlain, to Emeline Blanchard.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Richard Pickard, Mr. Jesse Taylor, of Fairmount, to Miss Alice Horricks, of Frankford.

On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., Miss Mary Ann Everete, daughter of the late Michael Everete, to Mr. John A. Bickel, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 9th of April last, by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr. Elias H. Brown, to Miss Rebecca Armour, all of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the same, Mr. Frederick Raybe to Miss Catharine Krewson, all of West Philadelphia.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. C. G. Carter, Mr. Edward Farrell, of this city, to Miss Amelia Knapp, of Southwark.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. Samuel F. Jordon, of Lexington, Va. to Elizabeth Kern, daughter of the late Peter Leibert, of Philada.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Keller, Mr John Given, to Miss Amanda M. Kirkar, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, John B. Maull, to Miss Annie M. Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones, all of Philadelphia.

On the 26th of March, by the Rev. J. L. Taft, Mr. Wm. Colflesh, to Miss Rebecca Murphy, of Philadelphia county.

On the 4th inst. at the house of Capt. Stenchfield, in West Philadelphia, by Ald. Gregory, Mr. John H. Hooker to Miss Susan P. Stenchfield, adopted daughter of Capt. Stenchfield and wife.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. H. G. Jones, of Leverington, Philadelphia county, Mr. David Morgan, to Miss Kate H. Levering, both of Lower Merion.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Thos. H. Quinan, Robert L. Passmore, to Miss Catharine McMurray, both of this city.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. G. A. Durborow, Mr. Henry Colgian, to Mrs. Ann McNall, both of Spring Garden.

At Mount Holly, N. J. on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Moorehouse, Mr. Robert Newell, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth L. Wormwood, of the former place.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, Mr. David T. M'Murray, to Miss Elizabeth E. Cullen, both of this city.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. A. Tudehope, Mr. John Edgar, to Miss Janney Bell, all of Philadelphia.

On the 1st of March, by the Rev. E. S. Ely, D. D., Mr. William M. Maull, to Miss Martha Maria C. Sory, all of this city.

Died,

On the 8th inst. William Haworth, aged 63 years.

At West Chester, Pa. on the 9th inst. in the 87th year of his age, Major Adam Hoops.

On the 9th inst. Mr. James A. Knox, late agent of the Merchants Insurance and Trust Company of this city, at New Orleans.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. Sarah Ann Viall, aged 25 years.

On the 7th inst. Rachel, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth Adams.

On the 7th inst. Mary Cox, daughter of William and Catherine Gibbs, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Casperson, daughter of the late Wm. Negley, pilot.

On the 8th inst. the Hon. Archibald Randall, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Penna.

Suddenly, on the 7th inst. James H. Wilson, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. Susan R. Kingston.

On the 8th inst. Alfred Nathan, son of Nathan and Miranda Atherton, aged 5 months and 2 days.

On the 24d ult. at St. Louis, John G. Murray, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Jacob Saltzman, aged 80 years.

On the 6th instant, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Eliza Hotz, widow of John Hotz, deceased.

On the 7th inst. Mr. John Holt, in the 28th year of his age.

On the 7th inst. James Huntley, in the 18th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 6th inst. Mrs. Mary A. Epler, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. Ann C. youngest daughter of William and Elizabeth Weaver.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. Catharine Aubry, in the 78th year of her age.

Suddenly, on the 4th instant, Mr. Mathew Harney, aged 45 years.

On the 5th inst. William Mallan, aged 5 years and 6 months.

On the 4th inst. Edwin R. Douglass, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 4th inst. John Brooke, son of John and Sarah A. Hatton, aged 4 years and 7 months.

At Cienfuegos, W. I. on the 21st ult. John B. Barnadou, Jr. of this city, in the 29th year of his age.

HEALTH OFFICE. JUNE 6, 1846.

INTERMENTS

In the city of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington.
From the 29th May to the 6th June.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.	Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Aneurism,	1	0	Brought over,	21	37
Apoplexy,	1	1	—Typhoid,	2	0
Burns,	0	1	Hæmorrhage from Lungs,	2	0
Cancer of Stomach,	1	0	Inflammation,	0	1
Congestion of the Brain,	0	1	Inflammation of the Brain,	1	3
Childbed,	1	0	—Breast,	0	1
Cholera Infantum,	0	6	—Bronchi,	1	1
Consumption of the Lungs,	11	3	—Lungs,	0	3
Convulsions,	0	5	—Stomach and Bowels,	4	1
—Puerperal,	1	0	—Liver,	1	0
Diarrhœa,	0	2	Inanition,	0	1
Dropsy,	0	1	Mania a Potu,	2	0
—Head,	0	3	Marasmus,	0	3
—Breast,	1	0	Mortification of the Leg,	1	0
Disease of Brain,	0	1	—Stomach and Bowels,	0	1
—Heart,	1	1	Old Age,	1	0
—Stomach,	0	1	Ossification of the Arteries,	1	0
—Uterus,	0	1	Palsy,	3	0
Drowned,	1	0	Still Born,	0	8
Dysentery,	0	1	Tabes Mesenterica,	0	1
Debility,	0	1	Unknown,	1	0
Effusion on Brain,	0	1	Whooping Cough,	0	2
Fever,	0	2			
—Bilious,	0	1			
—Congestive,	0	1			
—Puerperal,	1	0			
—Scarlet,	0	4			
Carried over,	21	37	Total, 104—	41	63

Of the above there were 3 from the almshouse, 1 from the country, and 13 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health.
SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
May 31,	63	69	72
June 1,	64	70	77
2,	67	70	76
3,	70	77	85
4,	74	83	87
5,	77	84	87
6,	67	73	78

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE.
DAVID H. GIHON, BOOK BINDER,
No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,
Has had engraved, at great expense, a series of splendid and appropriate designs, forming together a MAGNIFICENT SIDE PLATE expressly for embellishing the covers of HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED BIBLE, and is now prepared to bind that handsome work in a very superior manner, in *Calf, Turkey, Morocco, or Sheep, with Gilt, Marble, or Sprinkled Edges, on the most reasonable terms.*

Those who have obtained this beautiful publication, and desire to have it bound in a style corresponding with its internal appearance, are respectfully referred to the following Editorial Notices, extracted from the editorial columns of the newspapers of this city.

A Handsome Piece of Work.—Gaskill & Cooper have just finished a beautiful and finely finished embossing plate for Mr. Gihon, book binder, intended to work the covers of Harper's Illustrated Bible. The plate is made up of one hundred and twenty different pieces, or types, richly chased, and consisting of scriptural illustrations and ornaments, and forming altogether a beautiful and appropriate embellishment of this edition of the Bible.—*Ledger.*

Mr. Gihon is the only person who has made arrangements for binding Harper's Bible in a fitting manner—every one owning a copy should have it bound by Mr. Gihon.—*S. E. Post.*

Elegant Binding.—We were shown yesterday an elegantly bound Bible, one of Harper's edition, which reflects credit upon the taste and skill of the workmen.—The binding was executed by D. W. Gihon, No. 98 Chesnut street. The embellishments are very appropriate, being representations from Bible history.—*Eagle.*

A Splendidly Bound Bible.—Yesterday a gentleman brought into our office a volume of Harper's Illustrated Bible, bound in the most splendid manner. The style, Turkey morocco, embossed with gold. Each side contains nine scriptural illustrations, and the back is also superbly embellished. The whole reflects the highest credit upon the binder, Mr. David W. Gihon, No. 98 Chesnut street.—*Inquirer.*

Mr. Gihon deserves much credit and a liberal encouragement for his enterprise in this costly undertaking.—*Sun.*

Harper's Bible.—We were shown yesterday a copy of Harper's Bible, bound by Mr. David W. Gihon, book binder, No. 98 Chesnut street, which reflects much credit on that enterprising gentleman. It must be seen to be appreciated.—*Keystone.*

Splendid Binding.—We have seen Harper's Illustrated and Illuminated Bible, bound by Mr. David W. Gihon, No. 98 Chesnut street, which is as elegant a specimen of that art as is the work itself of typographical perfection. The designs are in perfect keeping with the vignette illustrations of the work itself. The Bible is now just completed, and as there are thousands of our citizens who have been subscribers to it, and are doubtless desirous of having it bound in a style corresponding with the elegance and grace of the internal letter press and illustrations, we most cordially recommend Mr. Gihon to their patronage, fully convinced from the exquisite and elegant specimen we have seen, that he will do justice to the undertaking.—*North American.*

Beautiful Work of Art.—We have examined, with much pleasure, a plate finished by Messrs. Gaskill & Cooper, of this city, for David W. Gihon, book binder, No. 98 Chesnut street. It is especially designed as a side plate for embellishing the covers of *Harper's Illustrated Bible.*

We commend the spirit of our young friend Gihon, in getting up this costly and splendid affair, and bespeak for him a generous patronage from the subscribers to the Bible.—*Saturday Courier.*

Harper's Illustrated Bible.—Mr. David W. Gihon, bookbinder, No. 98 Chesnut street, has shown us a magnificent copy of Harper's Pictorial Bible of his binding.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Harper's Bible.—*Elegant Binding.*—We were shown yesterday, a copy of Harper's Illustrated and Pictorial Bible, bound in a magnificent style, by Mr. D. W. Gihon, No. 98 Chesnut street. It is a specimen of what Mr. G. can do in the way of elegant binding, and it is a substantial and beautiful piece of workmanship.—*Chronicle.*

Harper's Bible.—Mr. David W. Gihon has caused to be prepared a superior set of ornamental dies for stamping the covers of Harper's Bible. We saw a copy yesterday, bound in a very superior manner, and the effect of the ornaments was neat and tasteful.—*U. S. Gazette.* je13 1t

A NEW VOLUME—JULY, 1846.

$1000 IN PRIZES!

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

With More Splendid Embellishments, Greater Popularity, and a Larger Subscription List than any other Magazine in the Country.

ELEGANT PARIS FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

The great popularity of Graham's Magazine, in every part of the Union, in consequence of the engagement of the very best writers as contributors, and artists of the highest celebrity and acknowledged abilities to illustrate the work, has made it a sort of polar star to all the other periodicals. So that every thing *done* by "Graham" is instantly *pirated* by the whole tribe. The promise the public might forgive, or at least forget, but the wretched attempts made to imitate the costly and beautiful works of art which adorn this work, and the poverty of their imitations in the literary department, have impaired the public confidence, and given a turn to our periodical *literature*, which would ultimately bring it into disrepute and contempt.

We have resolved, so far as "Graham" is concerned, to correct the error, and as the magazine literature of America is now confined to "GRAHAM" AND HIS IMITATORS, we are determined to give a proper direction to the popular taste; and propose in the coming volume greatly to amplify the literary department of the work—to engage none but the very best writers—to open a field for young writers of merit—and, in fine, to cultivate a NATIONAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE, which shall command respect at home and abroad.

PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST ARTICLES.

$1000 to be given in Prizes.

In order to call forth the very best talent that the country can produce, we offer the following premiums for the best articles on the best subjects designated:

$300 FOR THE BEST SEA STORY, OF NOT LESS THAN 30 PAGES OF THE MAGAZINE.

$200 FOR THE BEST STORY FOUNDED ON OUR REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

$200 FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON AMERICAN LITERATURE AND ITS PROSPECTS.

$150 FOR THE BEST POEM, OF NOT LESS THAN 100 LINES.

$150 FOR THE BEST STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

The articles to be sent, free of postage, to the publication office, 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, before the 1st of October next; and their merit to be decided by a competent committee of literary gentlemen. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:

Dr. J. K. MITCHELL,
MORTON M'MICHAEL, Esq.
HON. ROBERT T. CONRAD,
LOUIS A. GODEY, Esq.
ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.

The Volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, the finest white paper, and with a SERIES OF EMBELLISHMENTS, UNSURPASSED by any which have yet appeared in any magazine.

The style of elegance, the beauty and finish of the illustrations, and the extensive improvements which will be made in its typographical appearance, and above all, the tone of its literary department given it by the brilliant array of its Contributors, whose articles will enrich the pages of each number, will give it a character *above any Magazine in the Union.*

The Magazine has become the standard of taste in matters of embellishment, and has led the way in every thing really beautiful published in the Magazines. The voice of the public press, while it places the work at the HEAD OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, is unanimous in the announcement, that no work ever started in the country has been so elegantly embellished, or has so rapidly increased. For the new volume, the most extensive arrangements have been made, with the most distinguished artists in the country, for a supply of embellishments of all sorts.

OUR BEAUTIFUL MEZZOTINT ENGRAVINGS.

It affords us much satisfaction to be able to state, that we have made arrangements with Mr. SARTAIN, the accomplished mezzotint engraver, whose plates have contributed so much to the beauty of the magazine heretofore, by which we secure *his splendid mezzotints for this work alone.* These beautiful engravings will, therefore, form a *feature of Graham's Magazine*, so that we shall be able to distance any thing like competition on this ground.

OUR BEAUTIFUL FASHION PLATES.

These exquisite creations of taste and skill we have engaged *exclusively*, from the publisher of "Le Follet," and all other efforts to get them have failed. An attempt has been made to *deceive the public*, by re-engraving the *old designs*; but these duplicates are so far beneath the *original designs sent to "Graham" that they excite only contempt.* Our arrangements are complete, and we cannot be equalled in the beauty and correctness of this department of the Magazine. These plates appear in every number.

THE LOWEST TERMS.

The proprietors being more desirous of publishing the HANDSOMEST and BEST, than the cheapest work in the Union, while at the same time they are anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offer the following as the LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS at which they can afford the work in its elegant style for 1846.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE FOR A SINGLE COPY. Or TWO COPIES YEARLY FOR FIVE DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POST PAID.

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FOR TWENTY DOLLARS CASH, ELEVEN COPIES OF THE MAGAZINE WILL BE FORWARDED, and a copy GRATIS to the Postmaster or others forwarding the money.

☞ Editors who may copy this Prospectus entire, and send a copy, marked with ink, addressed to the Saturday Evening Post, (which will save the publishers the postage on newspapers,) shall be promptly furnished with the Magazine. Address, post paid,

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.
No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY.—It becomes my painful duty to inform you that in consequence of the great and increasing demand for WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, which has been the result of their extraordinary goodness, a host of unprincipled persons have entered into a most wicked conspiracy to defraud the public, and at the same time to destroy the fame of the above wonderful medicine, by selling to the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine.

The method by which the counterfeiter is enabled to accomplish his purpose is to sell, at greatly reduced prices, his vile trash to such druggists as can be prevailed upon to purchase. These again sell the spurious article to *their* customers in the country, and thus it often happens that respectable druggists become participators, though perhaps innocently, in the horrid crime of counterfeiting.

As a case in point, it is only necessary to state, that a short time since, one of our travellers, in passing through New Jersey, found in the hands of many of the country merchants, large quantities of medicine, purporting to be Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which, according to testimony in my possession, were purchased from Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia.

Now these Pills, I beg leave to assure the public, were not manufactured at our establishment, and that my name has been affixed to them without the slightest authority whatever from me. This explanation is due to those who are in the habit of using Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, in order to account for the want of efficacy, and other consequences which may follow the use of a counterfeit article.

Messrs. Browning & Brothers may have purchased and sold a spurious article, without knowing positively that it was a counterfeit. But it should be remembered that those who use Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills do so in the full belief that they are manufactured by me, and consequently hold me responsible for the effects of such medicine. Now I ask is it just that the public should be deceived, or that I should be held accountable for the effects of pills which not only are not mine, but were manufactured and sold to druggists by irresponsible and notorious counterfeiters.

The public, who always judge rightly, will see the necessity of exercising the greatest caution in purchasing Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They will understand that it is important not only to examine the boxes with the greatest care, but to question those who offer them for sale, with the most searching minuteness; and if it should appear that the Pills were not received from our office, that they should be shunned as entirely unworthy of confidence.

Although as a general rule druggists cannot be depended on as having the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, yet I am happy to state there are some highly honorable exceptions. Among those who stand foremost in integrity and honor, it gives me pleasure to name Dr. N. B. Leidy, corner of Second and Vine streets, Messrs. Ritter, Cotterell & Ritter, corner of Third and Branch streets, Philadelphia; and doubtless many others with whom I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, from whom the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills can always with certainty be obtained. Dr. T. W. Dyott & Son also purchase their Pills at our office, and can therefore be depended on as having the genuine article for sale.

We wish it distinctly understood, however, that Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and have no authority whatever from us for selling Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and as said Messrs. B. & B. do not purchase their Pills at our office that I cannot guaranty as genuine any they may sell.

The only certainty of getting genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is to purchase from regularly advertised agents, or at the offices, No. 169 Race st., Phila.; No. 288 Greenwich street, New York; and No. 198 Tremont st., Boston. (ap 25 3m) W. W.

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of QUARRY, below Race.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, eighteen carat cases,	$45 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	23 00
Silver Lever Watches, seven jewels,	18 00
Superior Quartier Watches,	10 00
Gold Pencils,	4 00
Fine Silver Spectacles,	1 75

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $3, Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents, patent, 18¾, lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. feb 28 10m O. CONRAD.

UMBRELLAS CHEAP.
SLEEPER & FENNER,
MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND SUN SHADES,
No. 126 Market Street,
SOUTH SIDE, BELOW FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA,
Invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers to their very Extensive, Elegant, New Stock, prepared with great care, and offered
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

The principle on which this concern is established, is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by manufacturing a good article, selling it at the Lowest Price for Cash, and realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of sales and quick returns.

Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufacture they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers. jy 13 1

NEW PROSPECTUS, 1846.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FORMERLY
THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

The publishers of the Saturday Evening Post offer a new prospectus to their friends and the public. In this day of newspaper enterprise they are determined to maintain their old reputation, and *keep ahead of all competitors!* For quarter of a century the "Post" has been the most durably popular of the weekly newspapers! and if capital, enterprise, and a host of writers, can effect their aim, the publishers are resolved that the "Post" shall still lead "the field."

A PERFECT MAGAZINE.

Owing to the large size of the paper, we are enabled to publish, weekly, as much matter as is contained in any one number of the monthly magazines; so that, for less money, the subscriber yearly obtains four times as much reading. Besides this, numerous illustrations, engraved by competent artists, will, hereafter, frequently grace our columns, rendering "The Post," in all respects equal, and in many respects superior to the best magazine!

ORIGINAL TALES.

Every week, one or more original tales of the first *American* writers, grace the columns of this paper. We eschew the common practice of copying stories from foreign magazines, except in rare instances; pictures of American life, and the romance of American history, told by competent American writers, are what the readers of this country require. Our aim, however, shall not be confined to this point alone. To make the Post a useful as well as a pleasant companion, it will have a thorough

NEWS DEPARTMENT,

which shall contain the latest intelligence, comprising a Washington Letter, News from New York, General News, Foreign News, Monthly Letters from England, &c. &c. Together with all important Public Documents in full; and occasional Reports of Important Congressional Debates. Also Reports of such of the Public Lectures, for which Philadelphia is famous, as may interest our readers. Everything, in short, suited for a Family Paper will be found in the Post.

AGRICULTURAL.

As many farmers do not take an Agricultural Paper it shall hereafter be a part of our plan to give full and late intelligence on Agricultural Matters:—viz., New Discoveries, New Manures, Remarks on Soils, &c., &c. This department will be very complete. Full and accurate *Reports of the Markets* will also be found in every number.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The great size of our sheet enables us, not only to be a Family Paper, but to devote some space especially, each week, to the Ladies' Department, in which all matters interesting to the sex will be noticed, including The Fashions, New Receipts, &c., &c.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

A department, under this head will be devoted to Enigmas, Charades, Rebuses, Puzzles, Arithmetical Questions, and other like matters, interesting to adults as well as to the young.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

A series of Letters from J. Bayard Taylor, the printer poet, now on a pedestrian tour through Europe, are being published in the "Post." These letters have attracted great attention, and are said to be the best since the celebrated letters of Brooks.

In political intelligence we recognise only one party—and that is

OUR COUNTRY—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY

We know no sectional interests in our patriotism—no party lines in our politics—no sectarianism in our religion.

EARLIEST AND BEST.

As it is important to have the *latest news*, our columns will always be found the freshest in this respect of any cotemporary. In literature also, we shall possess great facilities for giving novelties!

HUMOROUS ARTICLES.

A good laugh is better than a pound of medicine; and the "Post" will give *original* humorous sketches, a weekly melange of fun, choice scraps of humor, witticisms, &c., &c. Our dish will always be a merry one, let the world wag as it may! In a word, we shall still remain

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND,

a paper indispensable to country readers, in consequence of its

Original Tales and Sketches;
Original Verse and Essays;
History and Historiettes;
Biography and Legends;
Science and Statistics;
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Those who have not subscribed for this paper will find that the terms are as cheap as the matter is inviting.

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The money must always be sent in advance, free of postage.

☞ Editors copying the above will be entitled to an exchange.

Address, SAM'L. D. PATTERSON & CO., No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules, on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE OF THIS PREPARATION IS now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, and when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following letter, recently received by the proprietors of this invaluable medicine, will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

New York, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you the certificate of the all healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest re-appearance of it, and that I am entirely well. Yours very truly,

SARAH M'INTYRE, 240 Delancy street, N. Y.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton St., corner of William, N. York.

Sold also by S. P. Thomson, Philadelphia, Duval & Purrell, Richmond, Va.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; Mosely & Tucker, Mobile, Ala.; Sickles & Co., New Orleans, La.; W. H. Fox, Natchez, Miss.; J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville, Ky.; G. F. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. & J. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Wilcox, Pittsburg, Penna., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5. my 2 3m

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE!
Twenty Millions of Inhabitants in the United States
An effort is now making to
CIRCULATE ONE MILLION OF COPIES OF
THE PENNY MAGAZINE,
A Re-issue of which commenced in May, 1845.
This splendid and useful work contains
4000 IMPERIAL OCTAVO PAGES AND
TWO THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS!
and forms a complete library within itself.
THE PENNY MAGAZINE

Was originally issued under the direction of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and is unquestionably the most entertaining and useful of all the popular works which have ever appeared in any age, or in any language. Its pages embrace every subject in the wide field of human knowledge, and, as every article, whether ON SCIENCE, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, LITERATURE, OR THE ARTS, passed the careful scrutiny and critical ordeal of a committee of learned men, the work may be placed in the hands of the youth of the country, without danger or distrust. In England

MORE THAN 80,000 COPIES

of the monthly parts were disposed of during the first year of its publication. In the United States, the work has acquired great popularity, and since the commencement of this re-issue, the demand for each succeeding No. has increased with unparalleled rapidity, so that a second, third, and even fourth edition of the early numbers has been called for. It is universally acknowledged to be the most valuable and entertaining family work, for all classes, which has ever been published. The original cost of the Stereotyping and Engraving to the London publishers was $25,000. The American Re-issue is printed on good paper, and well done up in handsome paper covers, and issued in

24 PARTS, AT 25 CENTS EACH.

The Parts average 170 pages each, and WILL IN FUTURE BE PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH. It is an exact re-print of the London edition, without alteration or abridgment, being printed from the London stereotype plates.

☞ Orders, to be forwarded through the mail or otherwise, promptly attended to. Address, postage paid, J. S. REDFIELD, Bookseller, Clinton Hall, New York. Or the Philada. Agents, G. B. ZIEBER & Co. mar 28 tf Third and Chesnut streets, Philada.

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST may be obtained, weekly, at REDDING & CO'S Periodical Depot, No. 1 STATE STREET, BOSTON; W. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Office, NEW YORK; OF MILTON BOULEMET, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

PETERSON'S PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where "Graham's Magazine," "Godey's Lady's Book," "The Ladies' National Magazine," and all the "Magazines" and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS can be ordered or obtained. Orders addressed, post paid, to T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
THIS SPLENDID HOTEL HAS BEEN LATELY refitted and furnished in the most complete and elegant manner, by Messrs. JACKSON & CRANSTON, and, after the 20th April, when it opens to the public, will be ready for the reception of guests. The experience of Mr. Cranston as host of the Rockaway Pavilion, and of Mr. Jackson, at the Exchange Hotel, Baltimore, and the Astor House, New York, is a guarantee of the style in which the "EUTAW" will be kept. The location is the best in the city of Baltimore.

☞ The PAVILION, at Rockaway, L. I., will remain under the charge of Mr. Cranston, who, during the summer months, will be happy to see his old friends at this favorite watering place. my 16 3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION,
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
The Original and Genuine Preparation!

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.
☞ TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. ☜
Millerstown, Perry county, Pa.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir:—In March last I caught a very heavy cold which settled on my lungs, attended with a hard, dry cough, pains in the *side and breast*, tightness and oppression in the chest. I neglected taking any medicine, except the usual simple remedies, which persons in indigent circumstances like myself generally resort to, until the disease had reached the state above alluded to, when I became quite alarmed and applied to my family physician. He treated me several months, but I received no benefit; in fact I gradually grew worse. I had profuse night sweats, skin dry and parched, no appetite, suffered much with thirst, occasionally *spitting blood*, until my physician, as well as my *friends*, pronounced me going into a deep decline. Some of my friends recommended one medicine, some another, and would show me long certificates of purported cures, many of which I thought suited to my case exactly, but from their effect upon me I despaired ever recovering my health, but gave myself up to die of that scourge of the land

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Fortunately at this time, a friend of mine passing through our town, who resides in Harrisburg, called to see me, and recommended your COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and gave me the name of Martin Lutz, your agent in Harrisburg. I reluctantly sent and got a bottle, which relieved me so much that I sent and got five more, and I am happy to say I am now a sound and hearty man. I attribute the cure entirely to the use of your celebrated preparation, the COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and would earnestly recommend any person who is suffering with any disease of the Lungs, to resort at once to your medicine. I remain yours, very respectfully, Richard Vormeter.

We are personally acquainted with Richard Vormeter; his statement is strictly true.

S. N. Colbrook, Willis H. Massey,
Jacob Starkey, John Brighton.

This medicine in all cases gives immediate relief, and is a safe, pleasant, and effectual remedy, and worthy a trial from the most sceptical.

CAUTION.—All preparations of Wild Cherry except Dr. Swayne's are fictitious and counterfeit, and sprung up years after this valuable remedy had introduced itself into the sick chamber; therefore, be not deceived by the many "Balsams" and "Spurious Mixtures," but try the genuine and be cured. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE streets, Philada.

☞ Remember, all preparations purporting to contain Wild Cherry are *fictitious and counterfeit*, except that bearing the written signature of Doctor Swayne. Great care should be observed to purchase from the regularly appointed Agents in nearly all the principal towns in the United States. mar 14 3m

EVANS & WATSON'S PATENT IMPROVED FIRE AND THIEF PROOF CHESTS, SLATE-LINED REFRIGERATORS, ETC.

NO. 76 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite the Philadelphia Exchange and Post Office, manufacture constantly their Patent Salamander Fire and Thief Proof Chests, lined with Soap-stone, Isinglass, &c., which they will warrant to stand more fire than any Chests made in the United States, a trial of which we hold ourselves ready at all times against any made in the world. We also make Salamanders lined in the usual way, which are sold cheaper than those lined with soapstone. We still continue to make our celebrated Air Chamber Chests, which have never yet been robbed or picked. All the above Chests are made for the protection of books, papers, deeds, mortgages, silver plate, jewelry, gold, silver, &c., made in all instances without wood or plank; as 75 out of every 100 Fire Proof Chests now in use, are made.

The public may rest assured of getting an article at our store which they can depend upon, having first rate locks of our own manufacture with D. Evans' Patent Covers over the keyhole, similar to the one exhibited at the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months in the Summer of 1842, and all the keys were at liberty to be used—the Chest was not opened at the time, and at least 1500 persons tried the experiment. And have never yet been robbed, though often tried.

References to a few gentlemen who have exchanged with us and now have our Chests in use.

N. & G. Taylor, 129 north Third street.
Alexander Carver, Conveyancer, corner of Filbert and Ninth streets.
John M. Ford, 32 north Third street.
Micro Bush, 20 north Third street.
Bailey & Brother, 138 Market street.
A. Wright & Nephew, Vine street wharf.
James W. Paul, 101 south Fourth street.
Dr. Jayne, 8 south Third street.
Mr. Patterson, Navy Agent.

And we have about 450 others in use to the satisfaction of those who purchased them.

N. B. We take all second hand Chests in exchange, and always have some on hand for sale very cheap of that kind.

All persons in want are requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Patent Slate Refrigerators, Water Filterers, Coolers, Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Hoisting Machines, Plain and Ornamental Iron Railing, Trucks for Stores, Superior Patent Locks, Fire Proof Doors for Banks, Stores, &c.

N. B. A liberal deduction will be made on any of the above articles purchased to be sold again.

dec 27-1y EVANS & WATSON.

RESUMED.
JOHN B. STRYKER,
Of the late firms of Newbold & Stryker, and Stryker & Pogue, has resumed
THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS,
And now offers for sale, at *Nos. 12 and 14 Bank street, Philadelphia,*
Adjoining Myers, Claghorn & Co's Auction Store, No. 76 Market Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, BRITISH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Chiefly purchased at Auction, at a very small advance for Cash, or City Acceptances.

Believing that his long experience in purchasing, will enable him to sell his Goods at the lowest market prices, he invites his old friends, and others wishing to buy, to favor him with a call. jy 18-1y

DEAFNESS CURED!!—SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, Pains, and the discharge of matter from the Ears. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c. &c., which are symptoms of approaching Deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear-trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and surgeons highly recommend its use.

Read the following from the Philada. Public Ledger:

"*Have you ever tried it?*—If not, do not delay another day, but send immediately; if you have been one of the wise and prudent, and already bought a bottle, the question is settled; you have recovered your hearing. *Scarpa's Oil for Deafness* never fails. It is the only medicine that will cure. Thousands of deaf persons will give their testimony in its favor. The beauty of the thing is that it cures you without producing any pain."

The Editor of the Philadelphia Forum thus speaks of the medicine.

"*Valuable Article.*—Scarpa's Acoustic Oil is said by those who have had occasion to use it, to be an excellent medicine in cases of deafness arising from colds or other causes. We know a young lady who not long since was almost immediately relieved by it, and the certificate of Mr. Daniel Graeff is an unanswerable testimony of its efficacy."

And again from the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

"*Important for the Deaf.*—We commend to the particular attention of those desirous of having their hearing restored, *Scarpa's Oil for Deafness.* We hear it highly spoken of by those who have used it, and of course know its value."

Here is something worth attending to, coming, as it does, from a man so extensively known as is Mr. Graeff, both in the city and country:

"I hereby certify, that from the effects of a severe cold last winter, I became partially deaf, attended with very disagreeable noises, like ringing of bells, &c., which gradually increased, until I completely lost the hearing of one ear—when I was induced to use Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, and am now happy to say, that with the use of one bottle of the above medicine, I can hear as well as ever, and all disagreeable noises have entirely disappeared. Any further information respecting my case, will be gladly given, by calling on me at 454 North Fifth street, near Race.

Philada., Nov. 11, 1843." DANIEL GRAEFF.

Read what Scarpa's Acoustic Oil has done!!!—The greatest cure every yet performed by any medicine. It never fails!

From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker.
West Troy, June 3, 1844.

This is to certify that I, Willard Jenks, proprietor of the West Troy Exchange Hotel, having been afflicted with deafness in one ear for the last twenty years, and in the other for the last year, so that it was impossible for me to hear the loudest voice, and after trying various remedies without improving my hearing in the least, I was induced to try Scarpa's Compound Acoustic Oil for the cure of Deafness, and it is with great gratification I am enabled to state that it has perfectly restored my hearing, and I will be happy to see any person who wishes for information in relation to my case, at my place, in West Troy.

mar 8-eowtf Willard Jenks.

A great number of certificates and other testimonials may be seen by calling at Dr. D. Jayne's, No. 20 South Third street, or S. B. Gumpert, No. 120 North Second street, Philadelphia, where the medicine is for sale, wholesale or retail. Also at A. B. & D. Sands, No. 79 Fulton street, New York; Carter & Wilson, corner of Portland and Hanover streets, Boston, Mass.; G. L. Duhurst, Baltimore, Md.; P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Sickles & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. F. Ells, Dayton, Ohio; J. W. Sheppard, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. & J. Adams, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Carter, Portland, Me.; W. P. Pierce, Albany, N. Y.; W. K. Kitchen, Augusta, Ga.; A. Jayne's, Pittsburg, Pa.; Tomlinson & Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; and in most of the principal cities in the United States.

CHEAP LEATHER STORE, NO. 47 CHESNUT Street, between SECOND and THIRD Sts. Philadelphia. The subscriber has constantly on hand a general assortment of FINISHED LEATHERS, suitable for BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS and COACH MAKERS, BOOK BINDERS, HATTERS, &c.

Also, RED and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, and FRENCH CALF SKINS.

feb 19-4t ANDREW E. CHAMBERS.

Selected Poetry.

THE PEARL WEARER.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

It is recorded of a pearl-diver, that he died three score-and-ten hours after (for some) unknown cause after he had reached the land or boat from which he had plunged!—and that amongst the shells which he brought up, was one that resembled a pearl of surpassing size and beauty.

Within the midnight of her hair,
Half-hidden in its deepest deeps,
A single precious, priceless pearl,
All fiery eyed! for ever sleeps.
Whom the diamond's sparkling eyes,
The ruby's blushes—there is lire,
Modest as the tender dawn,
When her purple veil's withdrawn.
The flower of gems, a lily cold and pale!
Too—what doth all avail?
All in beauty, all in grace?
All the hearer of its place?
His who plunged it from its bed
In the far blue Indian ocean,
Limb, without life or motion,
Is his earthly dwelling—dead!
And his children, where are they?
When they look upon the sea,
Cross the veil by which he drew
The treasure from the bed of blue.

Gentle Bride, no longer wear,
In thy night black abhorrent hair,
Such a spell. It was not fit
That a tender soul should sit
Under such atonement grief!
What need'st thou a diadem?—
Then, within the midnight wave,
Thought (a sweety genius) lies!—
There, where Coral Tree's lush bush made
Dwelling-in whom we trace
Woman's solemn—angel's grace—
Where the sea-flower's crowned head
Upon us, in our loosened dreams?

Oh sweet lady! rest aside,
With a gentle, noble pride,
All as one or pain alive!
Let the wild-eyed conqueror wear
The bloody laurel in his hair!
Let the black and sanguy bay
Round the drinker's temples twine!
Let the slave-hegotten gold
Weigh in heaven hard and cold!
But be true for ever known
By the natural light alone!

Amusing Dialogue.

PLAYING OLD SOLDIER.

We are indebted to the Fulton County Democrat, published at Johnston, N. Y., for the following ludicrous account of a dialogue that recently took place in that village between a Surgeon and a Militia Man, who had become much alarmed at the prospect of being drafted for the Mexican War, and wished therefore to procure a certificate of inability to perform military duty.

The reason of the joke is that the applicant was a large athletic person, perfectly sound and well, in every respect. He walked into the Surgeon's office with a downcast appearance, and apparently in great bodily distress, and then commenced the following

DIALOGUE.

Militia Man.—Well, Doctor, I've called to see you, and I want to get a certificate to clear me from Mexico.

Surgeon.—Well, friend, what is the matter?

Mil.—Why, sir, in the first place, I'm deaf in my right ear, I can't hear a bit through it. I couldn't hear the noise of forty cannons on that side.

Surg.—Deafness is an affliction, my friend, but that alone will not shield you from military duty, in times of national peril—but you can hear in the other ear, can't you?

Mil.—Not very well—when I take cold it settles in my head—kills it up tight, and then one ear ain't much better than t'other. Oh! it's an awful build to be deaf, and ought to clear any man from trainin'.

Surg.—I deeply sympathize with you, sir, and under ordinary circumstances I would be happy to grant your request—but these are trying times—times of danger and bloodshed. We are engaged with Mexico on the south. England threatens to take part in the contest, and if she does, we will be surrounded on all sides by enemies, and we shall witness the "most terrible struggle the world ever saw," and further, sir, I have been instructed by the Commanding General, not to grant certificates for the slight causes during the continuance of the war.

Mil.—Texico! they'll not catch me in Texico. I'll not go to that hornin' climate to be murdered and roasted to death by Spaniards and bloody Injuns—besides, doctor, my constitution wouldn't stand it. I'd die there in less than a week. It's horrible to drag a man away off to Texico to fight with niggers and Injuns, especially a poor deaf lad as I be, sir. Go to Texico! no, by thunder, I won't—I'll die first.

Surg.—All the sound, able bodied men in this regiment will soon be called upon to march to Mexico, and surely no patriot will refuse to defend his country.

Mil.—Able bodied men! pon, but I ain't able bodied, as I said before, I'm deaf as a door mail in one ear, and besides, Doctor, I've got a dreadful lame foot,—three years ago, I split my big toe three and three' and it's never been well since, I have to wear a big boot on that foot (you see,) and even now it sometimes gives me great distress. Oh, no; what times!

Surg.—Then you are lame, are you?

Mil.—Yes, Doctor, I've been told by one right with that leg low—and you know, Doctor, that I'd send in the army, and get in a battle, and our side get licked, and had to run, why I couldn't keep up with the rest on account of that one lame foot. I'd surely be taken prisoner, and then like enough they'd have an Injun power over me, and tie me to a stake and roast me to death by inches, as they did John Rogers. Oh, Doctor! do give me a certificate: you know I ain't fit to make a warrior, and so for going to Texico, I won't do it. No, by thunder, I won't!

Surg.—You will be obliged to go if they call upon you, otherwise you will hang you will be treated as a traitor.

Mil.—Hang me! I'd rather die here among Christians and decent folks, than to be tortured to death by them infernal bloody Spaniards. Oh, no! I think they might let poor deaf and lame lad like me stay at home.

Surg.—Well, friend, I should be pleased to comply with your request, but the General's orders are imperative not to grant any certificates unless the person applying has some better excuse than you appear to have—deaf ear or a lame toe is a small matter in such times, and will not clear you.

Mil.—Oh, Doctor! I hain't told you half of my diseases yet. That toe, and ear, and nothin' to that ere consumption (laying his hand on his breast and trying to cough) and this cough, oh! it distresses me night and day, and Doctor! I says, that northern climate would'nt agree with my disease. He says it would kill me off in three days. Now, besides, Doctor, all the neighbors know I'm a sick and weakly feller, and can't do a day's work. I work by the day, or wages. I can't do nothin' a little chores about the house. I can't cradle nor mow, nor plow, nor take no hard grain, nor any such hard work—and I think you can see that I got the consumption and can't do a day's work should'nt go to war.

Surg.—To a hard matter I know, but in seasons of war—in perilous emergencies, the country expects every patriot to do his duty.

Mil.—Well, Doctor, I would be a first rate patriot as I was able, but I aint able. I could'nt stand the wear and tear of war. I expect to drop off with the consumption one of these days, I can feel my liver in about eat up with it, and so what's the use to take me away off to die among the wild Texico cass.

Surg.—My friend, I'm really sorry for you—but are you laboring under the effects of consumption?

Mil.—To be sure I am—*here to pain his hand upon his chest, and continue an artificial cough—some fitting symptoms of great pain*) just examine me, Doctor, and you'll find I'm not joken ob. Doctor! if you can hold that pain I suffer, you'd give me a certificate quick.

Here the Surgeon approaches the consumption "Militia Man" and commences and examines him on various points as follows:

Surg.—Well, sir, your pulse beats rapid, and indicates a high fever.

Mil.—Yes, sir, but that kind he high now as 'tis sometimes. Sometimes I feel as hot as if I was in a pot of hilin water

Surg.—How often are you troubled with this to-ver?

Mil.—More or less every day; it's a great deal worse that hot weather. How then could I stand it in Texico where they say you can bake eggs, and other victuals in the Sun, without either kettle or water? I wouldn't go there, for all the niggers and land to boot, because, Doctor, I could'nt stand it. *Surg.*—Tell me your liver is badly deranged with consumption, what is the state of your bowels?

Mil.—Oh, dreadfully out of order, Doctor; I have to take two smackin' doses of salts every day to keep me right, and every night when I lay down I'm in hopes I shall be dead as Julius Cæsar before I wake, were piled on the top of me. I roll over from one side to tother and never get any sleep till about daylight. Oh, Doctor! Doctor! don't know what misery I suffer.

Surg.—Anything strong about your head.

Mil.—Oh, yes, Doctor; my head aint much better than no head at all. My brain seems to be jogged out of its place. I have sich dreadful headache, and then again sich dizzy fits. Why, Doctor, every mornin' when I get up, these dizzy spells come on, and I have to sit every now and then and peak, to keep from fallin' down, I stay in the house and never do nothin' till after breakfast.

Surg.—Have you terrible dream any during the night?

Mil.—Yes, I have frightful dreams. I see devils and witches dancin' cutlibuss like all natter' Oh, what devil! rapers they do cut up! I s'pose those dreams are caused by my brain bein' out of order.

Surg.—No, dearie of that, but as to your lungs, you seem to be troubled with a bad cough, do you throw up any matter?

Mil.—Yes, sometimes I have a quart every day, sometimes almost strangles me. Oh! oh! (raising a cough.)

Surg.—Do you raise any blood?

Mil.—Yes, a great deal.

Surg.—Perhaps it proceeds from your nose, if you are subject to bleeding at the nose.

Mil.—No; no; Doctor, my nose never bleeds, this blood comes right straight up from my liver, and it's as fresh as if it was taken from a leg. I raise it by mouthfuls; so you see, Doctor I can't stand it long at this rate, and I wouldn't be reasoned to send a dyin' man like away off to fight them savage Spanish niggers. If I could fight, Doctor, I would, I aint no coward by no means.

Surg.—Do you have any sweats or cold chills?

Mil.—Yes, I have both, terrible spells I have too. When I get up in the morning the headaches are as wet as if they was soaked in a wash tub, and then again, the cold chills come on, and I feel as if I was blowed all over with a cake of ice. Oh, Doctor! you don't know wh... a sickly critter I am; if you did, you wouldn't ask no questions.

Surg.—You weight is good, is it not?

Mil.—Not at all, Doctor. I'm very near-sighted. When the sun shines it dazzles my eyes, and in cloudy weather I can't see from one end of the gun to the other, so you see I would be of no kind of use in war. I'd be as likely to shoot the stars as the Mexicans. Don't you think so, Doctor?

Surg.—Are any of your bones dislocated?

Mil.—Yes, sir, they are, there's hardly a sound bone in my body, the four finger on my right hand is out of joint and very weak, so that I can't shoot off a gun. And then like I spoke of are so satisfied that they have unjointed three of my ribs, and then again, I broke my breast bones four years ago by falin' off a house, and they have never, and Doctor, the bones never heal up when they break once. The night air is bad for me, (*here he coughed consumptively.*) I never go out in the night air. I don't get my feet wet, if I did, my toe would swell up so big that I couldn't get my boot on for a week. I have no appetite—I can't eat nothin' but delicate vittals, and furthermore, Doctor, I have a dreadful pain across the kidneys and in the spine—it darts through my hull body like sharp arrows. Seven years ago I took the fever and ague, and it hangs on to me yet, and will till I die. Oh, Doctor! I'm dead and misery, from the top of my brains to the end of my toes, and do you think sich right, Doctor, to send a poor miserable, half dead skeleton like me to fight the Mexicans, besides, Doctor, I'm a Whig which one is agin my principles, like to make war on the war, and let em fight it out? Oh! oh! the very thought breaks my heart. Go off there? no, I won't do it. They may shoot or hang me here on me, but I'll be d—d if I go to Texico. I aint no coward, Doctor, but I couldn't stand the hankdup. I'm willin to defend the fightin, and so on—that's all. Now I'll die, do take pity on me, and write me a honorable certificate. Oh, do—I'll pay you well, Doctor, (putting his hand in his pocket) to get 'em a spell of change. I'll give you $5 or $10. Come, Doctor, come.

Surg.—You are certainly an object of sympathy, my friend, but I can't disobey my instructions. Perhaps, friend, if you can't stand the fare two weeks you might join the cavalry, or act as teamster for the baggage waggon.

Mil.—A teamster and waron! I can't ride a horse faster than a slow walk on account of my consumption, and I couldn't drive a team on account of my lame foot—I might tumble off and break my neck.

Surg.—Really friend, you are in a dreadful situation if your statement be correct, and I don't know but I ought to grant you a certificate, notwithstanding my instructions to the contrary. Would you swear to the statement you have made to me?

Mil.—Yes, sir, I would swear to it, what I tell you is as true as the Gospel.

Surg.—Well if I write a few days to see if my orders may not be countermanded; probably it may not be necessary to send off this regiment, and if it is not I will then grant you a certificate. Call again next Saturday.

Mil.—Very well, if they only wait a few days, thank God! I'll be in my grave, and I'll be out of the reach in spite of em—and then they can't send me off to fight the bloody savages of South America.

Last Militia Man.

Affecting Sketch.

THE TASK.

An Affecting Story of the Mountain LOVERS.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Not many years ago, we read in a book the story of a lover who was to win his mistress by carrying her to the top of a high mountain, and have he did so; and how they ended their days on the same spot.

We think the scene was in Switzerland, but the mountain, though high, could not be the highest. To the uttermost, must have been among the lowest. Let us put it a good lofty hill in the summer time, at least. It was, at any rate, so high that the father of the lady, a proud noble, thought it impossible for his mountain lover to climb it. But that was no one alone, in room he hade him do it, and his daughter should be his.

The prospect assembled in the valley to witness so extraordinary a sight. They measured the mountain with their eyes, they communed with one another, and shook their heads; but all admired the young man, and some of his fellows, looking at their mistresses, thought they could do as much. Then they fell to the horseback sport and shouting, and the lover addressed his daughter even to desiring that he had undertaken such a hazard, but he thought it would teach him indifference